THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,557. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

AJAX.—THAT SPITEFUL LITTLE BROCHURE, THE Biter Bit, is too rich and rare, and has made Charles A. Gaetus billous. It will snow after the eclipse. Bring back those shoes. ASTOR HOUSE.

A LADY DESIRES TO ADOPT A CHILD FROM ITS birth. Address Mrs. LEE, Brooklyn Post office.

D. A. OGDEN, FORMERLY OF MONTREAL AND late of Baltimore.—Important letter for you at Central Hotel, 272 West street. T. M.

GENERAL—"LET THE GALLED JADE WINCE;" others do get hit. The Great American Encyclopedist says, Thou canst not say I did it. LANCE CORPORAL JIMMIX.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY SHEEHAN, AGED about 43, of Glantine, county Cork, who left Liverpool for America 20 years ago; was in Newport about 3 years ago. Any information will be thankfully received by her brother, WM. SHEEHAN, mason, 252 West Forty-first street.

IF MR. ALEX. QUILER WILL GIVE HIS ADDRESS to or call on Daniell, Sons & Co., 39 Water street, he will hear of something to his advantage.

IT IS BEST THAT I SHOULD SEE YOU, DEAREST, and explain what perhaps you do not now fully understand. Let me know two days ahead when and where we shall meet. The other communication referred to yesterday was withdrawn. SILVER CLOUD.

LEATHER BAG—UNFORTUNATE ENGAGEMENT. State when and where can meet. ROXEY.

MRS. LADONIA CAN FIND MRS. GEORGIE ALLEN at former residence, 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

PEILANDER D. ORVIS.—INFORMATION WANTED OF his whereabouts. Address GRIFFITH & BYRNE, 115 Leonard street, New York.

PEACH—NINETEENTH STREET. PLEASE MEET ME Saturday at three-forty.

TWO.—MUFFINS RECEIVED. LETTER WILL SEE writer corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, Saturday evening, at 5½. Address PEACHES, Herald office.

WILL THE LADY WHO WAS ON THE NIGHT LINE from New York to Oswego Christmas Eve please send her address to the person who had his satchel stolen, and who assisted her from the car. He simply wants to write to you. Address E. A. THORNTON, Oswego, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION UNDER THE auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, General Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William B. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, 881 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

$200 PRIZES VALUED AT $5,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are 1 Gem-stone Diamond Ring, 1¼ carat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18 carat Geneva Lepaine, in velvet case; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1¾ carat; $100 in greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1¼ carat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 eight Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring, Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 five-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine three-stone Diamond Ring, $150 in greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Ladies' Watch; one Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gem Watch; one Solitaire Diamond Pin; one fine Enamelled Watch, ladies' size; one Enamelled Gold Hunting Ladies' Watch; one Diamond Ring; fifty fine Gold and Enamel Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Earrings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, 881 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

BENE Y SMITH, Chairman Committee.

AT A MEETING OF THE TAMMANY ASSOCIATION held at head quarters, No. 44 St. Mark's place, on Tuesday evening, December 27, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by the Hon. Anthony Hartman, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it should be esteemed a privilege and regarded as a sacred duty of the people under a democratic form of government, in terms of commendation and praise, to the acts of those of their representatives who, by the display of peculiar and unusual talents, or the exercise of extraordinary force and energy of character, reflect credit alike upon the represented and the representative; and

Whereas it must be admitted by all, as it is claimed by us, by personal and intimate friends and acquaintances, that as the representative of the Sixth Senatorial district of the State, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards of this city, the Hon. Thomas J. Creamer has, in his record, more than realized the most sanguine hopes and expectations of his immediate constituents and his many other friends and acquaintances, and has reflected both credit and renown upon all who were instrumental in securing such an able, influential and intelligent representative in the councils of the State; and

Whereas simple justice demands that a fitting and proper expression of our appreciation of the rare qualities he possesses and has so conspicuously displayed, both as our representative in the Senate of the State and as chief "organizer of victory" in his district, and especially in this ward, and the exercise of which resulted in such a signal triumph for the democratic party at the recent election, shall be manifested to him, as well to encourage him in perseverance in the efforts further to distinguish himself and do honor to the people as to excite in others of our young men a laudable ambition to emulate his distinguished career as a public man; be it therefore

Resolved, That we propound to the Hon. Thomas J. Creamer the challenge to an extended degree of those great qualities of head and heart that are indispensable to the faithful public official, the able representative and the skilful, courageous and successful leader. His firmness, openness and persistent advocacy of the right is only equalled by his modesty, affability and kindness. Further in regard to his personal appearance in the arena, clear in his perceptions, steadfast in his convictions, unchangeable in his friendships, uncompromising to the wrongs of the Democratic party, yet charitable and indulgent to his personal political opponents, he has, by the sterling worth and innate nobility of his character earned and received the admiration, esteem and regard of his personal and political friends and the respect of all, including his political foes; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be suitably engrossed and framed, duly authenticated by the officers of this association and transmitted to the Hon. Thomas J. Creamer as a slight memento, and as evidence of our sincere and lasting friendship.

JOHN REILLY, President.
E. D. BASSFORD, First Vice President.
ANTHONY HARTMAN, Second Vice President.
NICHOLAS SEGER, Third Vice President.
PETER GILLESTIE, Treasurer.
GEO. F. LANE, Recording Secretary.
EDWARD CAVANAGH, Corresponding Secretary.

A TRIAL OF SMITH'S TROCHES FOR COUGHS, Hoarseness and all Throat Affection, is respectfully requested. LITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 2—JANUARY 6, 1871.
34, 43, 72, 37, 17, 1, 56, 45, 23, 6, 14, 44.
NATIONAL—CLASS NO. 10—JANUARY 2, 1871.
36, 75, 18, 32, 37, 29, 4, 51, 23, 76, 3, 20, 50.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 102—JANUARY 6, 1871.
6, 12, 55, 35, 58, 4, 33, 2, 19, 75, 22, 37.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 110—JANUARY 5, 1871.
34, 39, 48, 22, 22, 30, 13, 10, 54, 72, 2, 9, 57.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and other Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Sydney, Box 4,764 Post office. 1 Doors from 11 and No. 2 Park row.

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ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating any of the following notes, which were stolen from my office on the 6th inst., as payment of them have been stopped:—One note made by Joseph Lesher, Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 10, sixty days, $369 23; one note made by W. H. Wilkinson, Wellman & Co., Springfield, Mass., Dec. 5, two months, $315, and one note made by Haley, Read & Co., Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, two months, $134 52; all payable to my order—last note endorsed by me.
WILLIAM HELLER, 174 Fulton street.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.
Gratuitous advice given Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
Dr. C. A. WOODS, 69 Clinton place.

EXCELSIOR MEAT AND VEGETABLE CHOPPER, Mellen's patent.—Every family should have one; price only $3 50. For sale at hardware and house furnishing stores. Agents wanted for every county in the United States. Manufactured by the Artisan Manufacturing Company, 545 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, OFFICE NO. 301 MOTT street, New York, December 29, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Health Department of the city of New York, held at its office, No. 301 Mott street, on the 28th day of December, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That section 197 of the Sanitary Code be and is hereby amended to read as follows:—
SECTION 197. It shall be the duty of each and every practising physician in the city of New York to report, in writing, to the Board of Health the death of any of his patients who shall have died in said city of contagious or infectious disease within 24 hours thereafter, and to state in such report the specific name and type of such disease.
JOSEPH S. BUSWORTH, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

I HAVE A PREPARATION OF BUCHU, PUT UP IN A novel and attractive form, and can be sold at one-half the price of any other. I want a partner, silent or active, lady or gentleman, who will furnish from $1,000 to $5,000, as may be required, for advertising purposes. Have had experience, and can put the article on the market successfully. Can insure immediate returns for money invested, as the article will command extensive and immediate sales, and will pay 10 per cent per month upon capital invested. Address BUCHU, box 167 Herald office.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana Lotteries. Send for circulars. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York, one door above Maiden lane.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DE-terminated by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

THOMAS FOULKE ASSOCIATION OF THE OLD First Ward Schools will meet at the school 97 and 99 Greenwich street, this (Saturday), January 7, at 8 o'clock P. M. The members and those wishing to join the association are requested to attend promptly.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street Box 1,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY; prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 1,626 New York Post office.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 2 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

AQUARIA CASES, GOLD FISH AND ANIMAL LIFE and Plants to stock the aquarium. Shells, Coral, &c., wholesale and retail. Aquarium Manufactory and Depot, 29 Fulton street. J. BAGOT, Agent.

D. BURNS & CO., DEALERS IN BIRDS, DOGS, Pigeons, Fowls and rare Animals of all kinds, 613 Broadway, near Houston street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S HORSES AND ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage; and a general assortment of HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS and everything in the horse line, to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
A LARGE DRIVING RING,
IN THE MAIN, for showing Horses on sale.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS allowed for trial on every HORSE SOLD UNDER warrantee.
CARRIAGES TAKEN on storage.
SUPERIOR STABLING for Horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED, and promptly attended to. Liberal advances made on everything in the Horse line.
PROF. JARVIS' AMERICAN Clipping Machine in operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
LARGE INVOICE OF Portland Sleighs.
ONE ELEGANT SHIPPING TOP piano box Road Wagon, made by BENSON BROS., and warranted for a year.
ONE FINE TOP Wagon, made by Grurinski, new.
ONE CITY MADE Top Wagon, used but 6 times.
FIVE SECOND HAND Top Wagons, best builders.
SEVERAL CHEAP WORK HORSES.
HIGH BRED, FINE AND SUPERIOR bay Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old, an extra fine, handy and stylish driver; sharp, all day, roadster; afraid of nothing, gentle for a lady to drive, without trick or fault, and warranted sound and kind.
ONE ELEGANT SIDE SPRING Road Wagon, superior finish, made by IVERS and warranted.
THREE OTHER ROAD Wagons, best makers.
ONE COUPE ROCKAWAY, Low order.
ONE ROCKAWAY, MADE by John R. Lawrence; good order.
ONE CURTAIN COACH, made by Brewster & Co.
FIVE TOP AND NO TOP Depot, Express and Business Wagons.
BAY PONY BUILT HORSE, 15¼ high, 8 years old; extra good driver and business horse; suitable for any purpose and warranted kind; owner knows of no unsoundness.
ONE SET FINE SINGLE Harness; used but little.
TWO SETS SECOND hand Express Harness.
SORREL HORSE, 15½ HIGH, 1 year old; good, free driver; great worker; warranted kind.
BLACK MARE, 15½ high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; fine, stylish driver.
ALSO SEVERAL Other Horses.
FULL DESCRIPTION at sale.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.

A.—HAM'S POPULAR PATENT CLARENCES, LANdaus and Landaulets, surpassing in style and elegance any other make; prices reduced; now taking orders for patent Landaulets. Broadway, corner Fourth street.

AT COST—SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES, BLANKETS, Harness, suitable for all purposes; a fine assortment of Wagons of all kinds, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL, FEBRUARY 1, CARriages, Sleighs and Harness, at and below cost; the largest and best selected stock down town; established 1828. HICKS, 83 Barclay street.

A PAIR OF HANDSOME BLOOD BAY CARRIAGE Horses, 16 hands; also an imported Irish Saddle Mare, thoroughly trained. Any gentleman wanting first class Horses at reasonable prices will do well to call and examine them at HETFRICKS' stables, Thirtieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

AT CALVIN WITTY'S, 653 BROADWAY, LARGEST assortment new and second-hand Carriages in this city, at very lowest prices. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. Second-hand Sleighs and Harness.

A BEAUTIFUL PONY BUILT HORSE, SOUND AND kind in all harness; price $150; cheap at $200; at Eighth Ward Stables, 275 Spring street, between Varick and Hudson.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET. A. Two second hand full Clarences, in splendid order, for sale low.

A NICE COUPE, CIRCULAR FRONT, NEARLY NEW; splendid Black Horse, fully warranted; Coupe Harness; two Fur Robes; all sold cheap; no use for them. Seen at 256 Broadway.

A.—TO LIVERY MEN. A.
Just finished, an elegant livery Clarence, trimmed in cloth, with Loeb & Williams' patent tire, by
J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
65 East Twenty-fifth street.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, NEW SOLDIERS' BLANKETS, $25; new Mule Collars, Harness, McClellan Saddles, Tents, Canvas, Waterproof Horse Truck, Wagon Covers, Cavalry Coats. W. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt, near Greenwich.

BUGGY WAGON, WITH TOP; LIGHT HARNESS; ALL of One maker; but very little used; new style; will be sold very cheap. Apply at 54 West Fortieth street, next to church.

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.
Great sale of Circus Property at Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first class Circus:—
42 First class Horses.
8 First class Ring Horses.
3 First class trained Pad Horses.
2 Thick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1,500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything necessary for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles, almost new.
A complete outfit of Entry Dresses, for ladies, men and horses; Tents for horses, &c.; instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.
All shipments guaranteed to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE—CHEAP: THE Finest pair of horses in the city, bred in Kentucky. May be seen at TRULSDELL'S stables, Broadway and Forty-third street.

FOR SALE—TWO TROTTING HORSES, WITH VICTOria, Top Wagons, Light Wagon, Harness, &c. Apply at private stable, 226 East Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FINE SORRELL DRIVING HORSE, 7 years old. Apply at the steamboat office, 338 West street, opposite Christopher street ferry. H. R. CROSSETT.

HALF A PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT—ON EAST Twentieth street, 113 feet; contains 2 large stalls; plenty of harness and carriage accommodation; water, gas, &c. Address box 1,020 Post office.

RARE CHANCE TO PAY STORAGE.—FIRST CLASS Clarence for $400; a handsome Victoria for $250. WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway.

SLEIGHS, BELLS.—SLEIGHS, ROBES AND SLEIGHS. 500 Sleigh Bells, sweet toned Family Sleighs, Dexter Smith Bell Sleighs and best bell to the market; low prices. WITTY, 653 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—CLOSING OUT SALE FOR A FEW DAYS at the Empire Carriage and Sleigh Depository; 20 per cent less than cost; now is the time to buy.
W. H. GRAY, 22 to 29 Wooster street.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN FOR SALE—A pair of handsome bay carriage Horses, 16 hands; a new Clarence and a set of double Harness, by Wood Gibson. Apply at ANDERSON'S stable, Nos. 110 and 112 West Fifty-fourth street.

WANTED—A DOUBLE TEAM WAGON, IN GOOD order, suitable for peddling cigars and tobacco. Address E. GERSHOLD & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG HORSE OR MARE FOR ROAD driving; must beat three minutes; young, sound and kind; 15 or 15.2 high. Apply to WM. WHITE, 241 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

$300.—FOR SALE—HORSE, BUSINESS WAGON and Harness; horse well worth the money; a trial given. Inquire at 666 Greenwich street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

I THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SON, DAVID FOX, A partner in my business, which will be hereafter continued under the firm name of Charles Fox & Son.
NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1871. C. FOX.

MR. FRANCIS B. ARNOLD HAS BEEN ADMITTED a partner in our firm.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1871. ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.

MR. M. C. D. BORDEN IS ADMITTED A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1871. LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.

MR. RICHARD VON HOFFMANN HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. Mr. William Meriess has been admitted a partner and Mr. Andrew Destjen continues to hold our power of attorney.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of S. & M. Migel, dealers in Diamonds and Jewelry, at No. 9 Union square, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW YORK, Jan 3, 1871.
The business will be continued by S. Migel, at No. 9 Union square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—CAPITALIST REQUIRED, IN the manufacturing of a very profitable business, whereby half profits are guaranteed by the advertiser, who has the exclusive right of three valuable patent articles of daily use, which require additional capital to extend the business. Address S. B., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A GOOD CONNECTION IN this city and thoroughly understanding the business, wants a partner, with about $6,000, to join him in opening a sale and commission stable; best references given. Address J. A., Herald office.

A WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT, ABOUT RELINquishing his business here, intending to travel South to make collections, and perhaps locate there, solicits the agency or sale of any desirable goods or articles needing little space; will attend to any business requiring tact and responsibility; unexceptionable references given. Address box 3,507 Post office, giving particulars.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH the tea, coffee, spice and general line of groceries, and who can influence a first class trade among the grocers of Brooklyn and western part of the State, seeks a position in a wholesale house to solicit orders either on salary or commission. Address JUBELA, box 198 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 OR $500, IN A highly lucrative first class travelling business; no bonus. Address Dr. HAIGH, Tenafly, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS CAN SECURE AN INterest in a valuable improvement, well calculated for the formation of stock companies in each State. Address H. BROS., Herald office.

A PROFITABLE CASH BUSINESS TO EXCHANGE for a small House in the city; daily receipts amounting to $30,000 net annum. Principals only apply at 41 Liberty street, second floor, front.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $5,000, as partner or to buy the entire business; established two years and increasing every month. Address H. O. P., Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH $125, IN AN OLD-established wine, liquor and beer saloon; good location; long lease, cheap rent. Apply 349 Broome street, near Forsyth.

HALF INTEREST IN A WELL KNOWN MERCANTILE house for active party with capital wanting a paying first class business. Address, with real name, G. S. M., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 OR $20,000, CAPItal, to take the place of a retiring partner in a manufacturing concern of 40 years' standing; unexceptionable references required and furnished. Address B. S., box 161 Herald office.

PARTNER.—THE OWNER OF A FIRST CLASS BUSIness, combined with contract work; the best investment for a party with a capital of about $3,000; the business is in operation and no opposition in it. Address A., box 116 Herald office. No agents need apply.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000, only $5,000 of which will be permanently invested. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Profits large. No losers. Principals only treated with. For particulars address C. W., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED in real estate in a flourishing town in Pennsylvania; well established; paying $10,000 per year; an active man can have half-interest for $3,000; half can be paid out of profits. Address box 87 East Stroudsburg, Monroe county (Pa.) Post office.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.—WANTED, BY AN OLD ESTablished house, a first class person to take charge of a rail and railroad supply business. One who is thoroughly understands all its departments and can influence trade can find a good opening by addressing, with references (confidential if desired), J., box 2,616 Post office.

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—AN old established Dry Goods stand, doing a good business, in what is considered the best location in Brooklyn; good lease and cheap rent. Apply at 1,007 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

TO OWNERS OF PATENTS.—A GENTLEMAN OF large experience in selling patents wishes to secure the exclusive sale of some good invention, for the purpose of selling State rights. An article that will retail for $5 or less preferred. Address, with full particulars, for three days, P. P. E. A., box 162 Herald office.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED—A PARTner conversant with the business, having a capital of $18,000 or $20,000, to take half interest in a well established house and fill vacancy of a retiring partner; none but those acquainted with the business negotiated with. Address box 1,815 Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $25,000 TO $50,000, IN a plate iron rolling mill works, now running. Address for an interview IRON, box 186 Jersey City Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $25,000, IN THE DRY goods commission business. The advertiser controls some choice accounts in cotton and woollen goods, and desires an active party, with above amount of capital, to extend the business. Address COTTON, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH ABOUT $3,000 CAPItal to join the advertiser in a first class light manufacturing business paying large profits; investigation invited; references given and required. Address G. M. B., box 201 Herald office.

WANTED.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A steady and increasing income will be given to one or two respectable business men of good address, well and favorably known in this city. Address H. A. KING, box 2,643 Post office.

$800 FOR HALF INTEREST IN A LIGHT manufacturing business; established; sales cash; pays well; good chance for an honest person; reference given. 171 Broadway, room 16.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, WITH this amount, to take an interest in an established business. Particulars given on interview. Address MERCHANDISE, Herald office.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A STRICTLY cash business, that will pay $3,000 per annum. For interview address, with full name, MALTBY, box 205 Herald office.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED, NOT AFRAID OF work. Business now paying $150 weekly. Will increase any extent. Satisfactory trial before investing. Apply at 56 West Twenty-fourth street.

$20,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED—OR A partner with the above amount—in an established business. A good opportunity for any party who has a coin to put in business. Communications from reliable parties, with reference, addressed to C. A. F., box 3,441 Post office, will receive prompt attention.

$20,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN active or special Partner investing this amount in a profitable business; best of reference only exchanged; advantages of first class experience and reference. Address CON, box 5,566 Post office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP A stairs, the highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 836 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 8, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT 735—LOANS TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAMONDS, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Velocipedes, Laces, Valuables, &c., or bought; utmost value paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 559 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more liberally on Pianos. Business strictly private and confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Espanol aqui.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 128 BROADWAY, UNDER New York Hotel.—Highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE bought and sold and money loaned on them by GEO. C. ALLEN, 315 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

39 FASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. BERIS.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Eau Unrivalled for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BATCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau), of Paris, makers and importers of the improved artificial human eye, 251 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the principal Oculists.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York,
is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from January 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent per annum.
Free of United States deposit tax.
Assets—Principally invested in United States bonds and New York city bonds and mortgages, December 1, 1870.....$2,907,792 92
Deposits—Increased accrued interest to date, December 1, 1870.....2,714,690 09
Surplus over all liabilities.....$193,702,83
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
U. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New York and on New Jersey real estate located between Jersey City and New Brunswick. Principals only. POTTER BROS., 5½ Pine street.

ANY PARTIES HOLDING FIRST MORTGAGES ON real estate in this city desiring to sell the same can have them cashed immediately by applying at our office.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, Dec., 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of six (6) per cent, on all sums from five dollars to two thousand dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars five (5) per cent upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the bylaws, and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draws interest from Jan. 1.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
C. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the city of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 20 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $300,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WISNER, JR.,
Finance Committee.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
868 Sixth avenue—Booth's theatre.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
Interest at seven per cent per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank January 1 that were deposited on or before July 20, and October 20; also an extra dividend of one per cent on all sums of $1,000 and under deposited before August 1, 1

BOARDERS WANTED.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND WELL FURNISHED, with or without private table; everything strictly first class; references exchanged. 63 West Thirty-third street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

38 HOUSE EAST FIFTH AVENUE, 58 ELEVENTH street.—To let, with first class Board, large Parlor Extension Room; three windows; elegantly furnished; smooth pavement; location unexceptionable. References.

5TH AVENUE, 231, CORNER TWENTY-EIGHTH street.—One suite of three or four Rooms on third floor; Private Table; also one single Room for a gentleman. French man cook.

5TH AVENUE AND THIRTEENTH STREET—WADSworth House.—Families desiring elegant Apartments, hotel Table and attendance are invited to apply. Accommodations for six young men at reasonable rates.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 203.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with Board.

5TH AVENUE, 231, SECOND DOOR BELOW THIRTYfourth street.—A fine suit of Rooms to rent, with Board; also one single Room; private table if desired; references exchanged.

$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board: transient Board $1 50 per day; Rooms with or without Board; lodgings, 50c., at Dupont House, 196 Hudson street.

$6 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD for single gentlemen; also large Rooms for families. Table Board, $4 50. 136 (new No.) Bleecker street, three blocks from Broadway.

7 GRAMERCY PARK, CORNER OF TWENTIETH street.—One Suit of Rooms, second floor; private table; French man cook.

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, BETWEEN MACdougal street and Sixth avenue.—A Suit of furnished Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first class; references exchanged.

9 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board. Reference required.

20 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.
Rooms to let, with first class Board.
Terms moderate.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—LARGE, ELEgant Rooms, on parlor floor, front; also Rooms on fourth floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let, with Board.

24TH STREET, WEST, NO. 360%.—A NICELY FURnished Room to let, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A SECOND Floor (three handsomely furnished Rooms) to let, together or separately, with or without Board; small family. References exchanged.

34 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Rooms to let, with or without Board. References exchanged.

35 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—Desirable furnished Suites and several single Rooms to let, with or without Board, at very moderate terms. All modern improvements.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; family select; best references required.

46 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen and wives. Board for ladies only.

47 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—One large front Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT AND newly furnished Rooms on second floor, single or en suite, with or without private table; references exchanged; terms moderate.

51 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant and well furnished Rooms to rent, without board. First class private residence. References.

52 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—ELEGANT AND COMfortable Rooms, to suit families, with Board and all accommodations; also single Rooms.

68 EAST FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board; private table if desired; all modern conveniences; convenient to cars.

74 CLINTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR WEST OF Fifth avenue.—Large, well furnished front Room to let, with Board. References exchanged.

91 PERRY STREET, BETWEEN HUDSON AND Bleecker.—A young man can be accommodated with Board; terms reasonable.

106 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—Offices, suitable for physicians; also furnished Rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let, to respectable, small families.

127 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—A HALL ROOM TO let, with or without Board, to gentleman only; reference required.

139 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO ROOMS, for gentlemen on the third and fourth floors, with Board.

151 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR WAVERLEY place.—A party of three gentlemen, who would be willing to room together, can have good Board at $7 per week each.

167 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with Room and Board in a small private family.

205 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A WIDOW can accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two single ladies with nicely furnished Rooms, with Board for the ladies.

215 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Room to let, with or without Board.

221 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—A few respectable men can obtain good Board; bath, hot and cold water; terms $6 50.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with superior Board, &c., for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate for respectable parties; references.

246 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR GRAND OPERA House.—To let, furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Inquire in the saloon.

247 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board; gentleman and wife, front Room, board, fire and gas, $15; one or two single gentlemen, $6 to $7. Call at once.

307 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A RESPECTable private family have a Parlor and Extension to let, with Board; also a Room for single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

565 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTIETH street.—A lady can have handsomely furnished Rooms before and during confinement, at Dr. and Madame ESTELLA'S.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHROOM, CLOSETS, &c., to let to a family, with private table; references. Apply at 35 East Twentieth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS for a few select Boarders; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at 18 Lamartine place, 207 West Twenty-ninth street.

A LADY CAN HAVE ELEGANT ROOMS BEFORE and during confinement in the family of a regular physician and surgeon. Dr. WILLETT,
34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 141 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH ALcove, in a small and comfortable house, for gentleman and wife; Board for lady; all improvements. 165 West Thirty-second street, near Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 154.—A FEW ROOMS JUST VAcated, from $8 to $25 per week; breakfast if desired.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, 156, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST street.—A gentleman and wife or single gentleman can find very nice large Rooms in a small private family, with Board. House and location first class.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE N. J.
Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

ONE ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS FOR A FAMILY, and several single Rooms, with Board, table d'hote or a la carte, at Ashland House, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET.—PLEASANTLY LOCATED, 462 HUDSON street, First Floor and Basement to let, with or without Board; four rooms deep; suitable for doctor, dentist or any light business.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A WELL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRST CLASS Board, in a strictly private family, wanted for gentleman and wife; location central; references exchanged; boarding house keepers need not reply. Address, stating terms, E. G., box 125 Herald office.

A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, WANTED—On the east side of the city, between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth streets, by a gentleman, wife and child; full board for wife and child and partial for gentleman. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, B. R. E., box 154 Herald office.

BOARD IN A GERMAN FAMILY.—TWO YOUNG GENtlemen desire Board and two connecting Rooms in a family where the German language is exclusively spoken; location below Fifteenth street, between Second and Sixth avenues; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, O. and L., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, BETWEEN Tenth and Eighteenth streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues; private family preferred. Address BOARDER, box 222 Herald office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, WITH ONE child, want three Rooms, with full Board for the two, between Eighth and Twenty-third streets. Address, with description of rooms, location, terms and references, LAWRENCE, box 3,063 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A WELLfurnished Room, with Breakfast, within three minutes' walk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel; reply, stating full particulars of location and price. Address, box 4,301 Post office.

HOTELS.

BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE ROOMS TO LET, AND A few suitable suits to let on account of transient guests; table and service best in the city. Board by the day or week. Apply at Clifton House, 256 Fulton street, near Clinton, Brooklyn.

DEVOS HOTEL, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—The cheapest and most comfortable in New York. 50 cents per night; $2 per week; $2 to $3. Restaurant, bar, &c.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER of Bayard street.—240 light rooms, neatly furnished; 50 and 75 cents per night; $2 and $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, ONE DOOR FROM Broadway.—Opened on the European plan; newly and elegantly furnished; superior accommodations; families can obtain Rooms, en suite, and desirable single Rooms at the lowest possible price. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH.—BOARD WANTED, FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, at Elizabeth, N. J.; pleasant Room and desirable neighborhood; terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars, J. W. H., Elizabeth, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE MODern House, 20.10x60; lot 100 feet; Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue. Price very low. Also a printed list of Dwellings and Stores.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW HOUSE, FOUR story high stoop brown stone front, northeast corner of Thirty-ninth street and Park avenue; doors, &c., trimmed in hard wood throughout. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—THREE STORY brown stone House, 20.55x100, high stoop, in perfect order; modern improvements; hall tiled. Apply on the premises, 121 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

West side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $2,725,000 IMPROVED WEST side Property, at prices marked down to conform to the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A MODERN FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, COMplete, brown stone Dwelling for sale low; possession; Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue; 21.5x85, lot 100 feet.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO FOUR STORY HIGH stoop modern desirable brown stone Dwellings on Forty-seventh street, near Broadway, overlooking the Hudson; 21.6x55; lot 100.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE 458 West Thirty-third street; good location; renting to four families for $1,000; price $7,500. Apply to A. M. FANNING, 40 East Fourth street.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—TERMS EASY; LOCAtion very best; immediate possession. Address ONE-FOURTH CASH, box 131 Herald office.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, 1 PINE ST.
19th street, near 5th avenue, 3 story h. s. b. s.....$40,000
49th street, near 5th avenue, 4 story h. s. b. s..... 65,000
22d street, 4 story and attic E. b. bk..... 15,500
38th st., bet. 5th and 6th ave., 4 story E. b. s. and bk. 40,000

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE—THE FOLLOWING choice parcels:—Two Lots northeast corner 3d avenue and 23d street, suitable location for a bank; also four Lots northwest corner 3d avenue and 96th street; seven Lots northeast corner of 3d avenue and 95th street; five Lots northeast corner of 1st avenue and 71st street; also two of the most desirable Water Fronts on the East river north of 92d street, containing about 25 lots each.
Apply to owner, ROBERT IRWIN, 320 Bowery, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A TRINITY LEASE Store Property paying 20 per cent. Apply to R. G. PARMER, St. John House, corner of Canal and Washington sts.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN A CENTRAL PART OF Williamsburg, suitable for a small family who would wish to live alone. Possession immediately. Rent low to a permanent tenant. Apply at 374 (new No.) South Second street, Williamsburg.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A 2½ STORY FACTORY; size, 20x70, on lot 50x100; well lighted, with 15 horse engine and boiler; immediate possession.
SEELEY & STEVENS, 32 Burling slip, New York.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF THE new building southeast corner of Smith and Union streets, Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry. Six large, light rooms, with closets; hot and cold water, gas, water closets and stationary wash tubs on each floor; also privilege of bathroom. Second floor at $40, third floor at $35 per month; neighborhood first class.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A GOOD FARM OF 105 ACRES IN THE MOST healthy and beautiful part of Pennsylvania for sale at a bargain; four miles from large town; splendid market; good 2½ story frame house (seven rooms), large barn, numerous outbuildings; apple orchard; good water; one mile from village; only $34,000, cash $1,500; balance to suit purchaser; a beautiful home. GEO. L. WALKER,
East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A BARGAIN.—A GOOD FARM OF 152 ACRES, 80 acres heavy timber, balance under cultivation; plain buildings, with plenty of fruit, splendid marl bed; will sell for $6,500; wood is worth more; 2½ miles from depot at Spotswood. J. S. FERGUSON and S. S. MANGAM,
29 Nassau street, room No. 6.

AT PLAINFIELD—SPLENDID CORNER PROPERTY, near the depot; lot 110x210; two good Dwellings, with suitable outbuildings; plenty of choice fruit; suitable for church or institution; only $15,000.
J. S. FERGUSON and S. S. MANGAM,
29 Nassau street, room No. 6.

A BARGAIN.—20 ACRE WESTCHESTER FARM, near White Plains, handsomely located near churches, schools, &c., for $2,000. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A TWENTY-TWO ACRE PLOT NEAR HARLEM Bridge, at a bargain.—One of the finest locations, to cut up into lots, for a residence or investment; will double in value in a few years. Terms extremely easy. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

DELAWARE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—125 ACRES, near Milford; good house, 2,000 peach trees, apple and pear orchards, vineyard, five acres small fruits, all in bearing. Price $10,000, half cash. Apply to owner, R. B. UNDERHILL, Milford, Delaware.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SEVEN ACRES, WITH A house and barn; also a good well of water; located on stage route from Coxsackie to Greenville, and within a mile of the town. Apply for particulars to R. P. PENFIELD, 32 East Thirty-fifth street.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—3½, 12, 20, 45, 100 AND 150 acres, from $2,500 up; at bargains.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

IOWA FARMING LANDS—2,000 ACRES OF SOME OF the best Farming Lands in the State, with a finished railroad running through a portion of them. The above will be exchanged for desirable unencumbered Property in New York or its vicinity, or a small Farm, or sold cheap for cash. Address OWNER, box 3,691 Post office.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Norwood, 17 miles from Chambers street ferry; price $50 each, $10 down, balance $5 per month. Inquire at 173 Broadway, of H. L. WILLIAMS, or at 205 Hudson street.

NEWARK STORE—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE CITY, on Broad street, opposite depot of Newark and New York Railroad. Rent $2,500.
BASSETT & EDWARDS, 765 Broad street, Newark.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—23 ACRES, 1½ MILE of a station on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Cecil county, Md.; fine large mansion and out-buildings; 75 acres in peach trees. Also two smaller Farms adjoining above. H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—A NICE LITTLE HOME OF FOUR acres, in Cherry Valley, Pa., at a bargain; good house, seven rooms; shoemaker's shop, and always work enough for three men; barn, &c.; only $1,200; terms to suit the buyer. GEORGE L. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.—I OFFER WESTERN LANDS FOR MERchandise, Horses, Carriages, Liquors, any stock, old goods for Western market, unimproved Real Estate. Address X. L., Herald office. Agents not answered.

EXCHANGE—GOOD PAYING TENEMENT OR STORE or small Brooklyn Houses for small or large Farms; might take Southern or Western Property. Only principals address box 150 Herald office.

EXCHANGE—FOR A FIRST CLASS FARM OR COUNtry Seat, a city House, Brooklyn House and 18 Brooklyn Lots, near the Park; encumbrance light.
J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED REAL Estate, a large and old established Rectifying House, now in active operation, in this city. Address box 4,119 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SOME VERY VALUABLE Villa Building Lots at South Orange, N. J., unencumbered; would take Tenement, Country Property or small city House. Apply to H. G. FITZGERALD, 274 Bowery.

FOR CITY HOUSE—A FINE PLACE AT PASSAIC, 45 minutes out; the prettiest town out of New York.
JAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 58.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A FARM OF 41 acres, land, good house and barn; 2½ miles beyond Paterson, N. J. All free and clear.
THOMAS E. AGNEW, 250 Greenwich street, New York.

$50,000 WORTH OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY and Mortgages to exchange for improved Lots in first class location. Apply to BRADLEY & CURRIER, 41 Pine street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood, a three story sub-cellar brick House, in good order, modern improvements, price not to exceed $17,000. Address PURCHASE, station E.

FURNITURE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture and carpets; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $350, for $200; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets; used two months. Call before purchasing, elsewhere, 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

BURR'S PARLOR BED COMBINES ELEGANCE AND utility. A handsome ornament by day, a luxurious bed at night; perfect ventilation; adjusted, compresses emerges, and the only mattress bed that has the celebrated portion Cuplex mattress.
FOREST & PARDEE,
No. 222 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A LARGE BOARDing house; good location. Apply to J. A. HIGGS, 178 Fulton street, second floor.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE pianoforte, at pupil's residence, for $10 per quarter. Best reference given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

A NEW KIND OF PARLOR ORGAN.—THE MOST beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Call and see or send for circular.
HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—STRICTLY PRIVATE LESSONS; PIANO, Organ, Guitar, Violin, Singing, Harmony. 252 Sixth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street. Gentleman teacher. Terms reasonable. Call or address PROFESSOR, Established 1854.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SATZE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—AFTERNOON and evening. Classes at Knickle Hall, 114 East Fourteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-ninth street. Soiree at Brevoort Hall, Thursday evening, 5th inst. Private lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence, 231 East Fourteenth street.

MR. AND MRS. BLASCOS
Academy of Dancing,
Old location, 24 West Thirty-fourth st. Open for the season

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A NEW STORE, 25X60, AND CELLAR, AT NO. 55 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth ave.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE, 1,248 BROADway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; 22 feet front, 75 feet deep, story 14 feet high, plate glass windows and large yard; possession immediately. Apply on premises, or to EDMOND BURKY, 44 Nassau street.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCATION—474 BROOME street. Second Story, a few doors east of Broadway; possession immediately; terms very moderate; with or without fixtures.

A STORE TO LET—IN NEW BUILDING, 391 Atlantic street, near Bond, Brooklyn; plate glass front; a splendid chance for a dry goods store.

BROADWAY STORE TO RENT—OPPOSITE METROpolitan Hotel. First floor and basements, 20 by 100 feet. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren street.

FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 157 EIGHTH AVENUE to let, on the west side; has an established dentist trade, and suitable for tailors, dressmakers, milliners, &c.; rent $35 a month; with immediate possession. Inquire of the Owner, S. M., 252 Centre street.

NO. 542 PEARL STREET—STORE, BASEMENT AND cellar, 25x100; also 13 Lots on West Sixty-eighth street, adjoining Hudson River Railroad.
ALEXANDER KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

TO LET—OFFICES AND BANKING ROOMS IN PARK and Ninth National Banks; fire-proof buildings; possession immediate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine street.

TO LET—A LARGE RESTAURANT AND LUNCH Counter; elegantly fitted up; fully and completely furnished; good kitchen and cooking apparatus; all in running order, and now doing a fine business; it is one of the best business locations in the city, being connected with a large hotel; this is a sure fortune for the right man. Address box 3,439 Post office, New York.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT WELL known and popular Hotel, the Prescott House, corner of Broadway and Spring street; will be leased to a responsible party upon liberal terms. For particulars apply to C. KNOX, Hatter, 212 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, A FIRST CLASS HIGH stoop House, with all modern improvements, No. 17 East Twelfth street, between Fifth avenue and University place; possession immediately. Apply to the owner, M. CURLEY, 111 East Thirteenth street.

HOUSE TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A SMALL BROWN stone House in complete order throughout. Very cheap. Apply to W. E. GRUBBS, 498 Broadway.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE THREE STORY AND basement house—No. 327 East Forty-eighth street; rent $1,100; possession immediately. Apply to CHAS. H. PARSONS, 65 Maiden lane. Commission allowed to agents.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with fire and gas, for $8 per week; no meals; only gentlemen taken and references required. 45 Bond street, New York.

A WELL FURNISHED FRONT BASEMENT OR PARlor, suited for doctor's office, handsomely located, 205 East Sixteenth street, next door to Dr. Tyng's church.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM—NEAR FIFTH AVEnue, for $5 per week; also an elegantly furnished third story Suite. Address W. H. B., box 5,423 Post office.

A FLOOR OF FIVE LARGE ROOMS; ALSO A Suite of three and large Parlor and Hall Room; gas, bath and stoves all complete, furnished, for housekeeping; low rents. 50 East Bleecker street.

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK HALL ROOMS TO let, on second floor; very pleasant; gas, &c. Apply to DRESSMAKER, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO single gentlemen, on second floor. 86 Macdougal street. Gas and bath. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only, at 68 South Washington square. Terms moderate. References required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHout board. References exchanged. 21 West Nineteenth street.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—OR would let the entire Third Floor, with Board. Apply at 47 South Washington square.

TO LET—A ROOM OR ROOM AND BEDROOM, FURnished, to a single gentleman, without board, in a private family. Apply at 114 East Twenty-second street.

TO LET, FOR HOUSEKEEPING—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms; gas, bath, hot and cold water; good neighborhood; handy to all west side cars; rent moderate. 203 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A PLEASANT FRONT HALL Bedroom, at $7 per month, to a gentleman only. 391 West Thirty-first street, corner Eighth avenue.

TO LET—BY A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, THE nicely furnished Third Floor; gas, fire, bath, &c., to single gentlemen or to gentlemen and their wives with families; terms moderate; at the brown stone house 144 East Fiftieth street.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS TO LET—In brown stone house 126 West Thirty-first street, near Sixth avenue.

A WELL FURNISHED ROOM, HOT AND COLD WAter, fire and gas, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. 556 Seventh avenue, near Forty-second street.

$6 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, suitable for housekeeping; large closets; bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner, 416 West Thirty-third street.

27 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN UNION square and Fifth avenue.—A nicely furnished Room to let; no other lodgers. References required.

50 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, without board, to respectable parties, with good reference; rent from $3 to $9 per week, fire and gas included; modern improvements.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, FIFTH AVenue Hotel block.—Small Apartment well furnished for one or two gentlemen; fire, gas and running water, $10; also other rooms, $8 and $6.

666 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—Elegantly furnished back Parlor, with Bedroom, suitable for a doctor's office; also front Room, Bedroom for gentleman or light housekeeping; all improvements; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A LARGE ROOM on the second floor to let to one or two gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at 160 West Twelfth street.

TO LET—IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE IN THE NINTH ward, a Second Floor; Furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply to JOHN ROSS, 56 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—AT 629 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRtieth street and Thirty-second streets, a French Flat of six rooms, besides bathroom, with chandeliers and all modern improvements. Inquire in the tea store.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, AN ATTIC FLOOR, OF three rooms, together with Kitchen and Bedroom, on first floor; rent taken in board. Apply at 484 Broadway.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE SECOND FLOOR, four rooms, and two Rooms on third floor, at 43 West Forty-third street. Apply on premises.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—AN ENTIRE First Floor, consisting of three rooms, to a family of adults or to gentlemen; references exchanged.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A LADY WISHES TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN a respectable neighborhood, rent reasonable. Address J. C., box 104 Herald office.

FURNISHED FLOOR WANTED—IN FIRST CLASS LOcality, for Rooms and Board, for gentleman and wife, where there are no other boarders. Address L., box 195 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT FAMILY, FOUR unfurnished Rooms or a Floor in private family; water, bath, gas and water closet on floor; good location; central part of city; terms about $25 per month. Address L. P. L., station F.

TO BUILDERS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.—RESponsible parties desire to lease for not less than ten years, from the 1st of May next, a suitable Building for manufacturing purposes, with steam power; building four stories and 50 high, more or less; location on or near Kingston street, between Bowery and Orchard street. Apply at 72 Norfolk street.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN FOURteenth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues; rent about $1,500 to $1,700. Address box 5,653 Post office.

WANTED—A STORE OR BUILDING SUITABLE FOR the music business, between Bond and Twenty-third streets, one block east or west of Broadway. Address ERNST HEINKING, 217 Sixth street.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class House, above Twenty-third street and between Lexington and Sixth avenues; furnished or unfurnished. Address JAMES MILBURN, Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY THREE ADULTS, four or five Rooms, fully or partially furnished, for light housekeeping, rent not exceeding $30 per month, between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues; no other tenants. Address H. E. F., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A House or Part of a House of about five Rooms; would prefer a Four story house where the balance of the house would be used for business; rent not over $30 or $35 a month and unexceptionable location between Vanderbilt avenue and between Myrtle and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn. Address FULTON, box 194 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, TWO OR THREE nicely furnished Rooms; one suitable for an office; location from Thirty-fifth to Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, DOCTOR, box 216 Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OFFICE OR DESK ROOM; one that is used by merchant preferred. Address J. H., box 208 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A private family up town, two Rooms and Closets, newly furnished for light housekeeping; rent not to exceed $12 per month. Address BOOKKEEPER, 96 Bleecker street, up stairs.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A FURnished front Room, with fire, gas and water; also a single and Bedroom for gentleman; location to new Fourteenth street, near Broadway. Terms must be reasonable. Address to-day LEROLL, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING OR Buildings, on the west side of the city, suitable for the storage business. Address, stating rent and location, E. & C., Herald office.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—TWO OF PHELAN'S best four size, plain style, six pockets, rosewood slabs, base and Bilhorn bolsters; have been used about three years and will be sold for less than half price. Apply to W. H. RISLEY, Stage, Conn. Would exchange for a piano

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
ONLY MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2 P. M., of
THE 40 THIEVES.
Last time this evening of
THE 40 THIEVES.
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON;
Or, THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM,
supported by the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE and a full company, which will be produced on a scale of unusual magnificence.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2. | BRILLIANT SUCCESS
MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2. | of the new comedy,
MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2. | KIND TO A FAULT.
MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2. | and
MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2. | The Burlesque of ALADDIN.

KIND TO A FAULT,
A SPLENDID NEW COMEDY,
and the glorious burlesque of ALADDIN.
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT. AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT. AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
West Twenty-fourth st., next to Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

"SARATOGA is the comic sensation of the year."
—Herald.

"As brilliant, as full of fashion and beauty and as fascinating as its namesake in the summer season."
—World.

EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEE LVERY SATURDAY. THE NEW LOCAL COMEDY. SARATOGA! SARATOGA!! SARATOGA!!!

"The audience first tittered, then chuckled, fell into cachinatory volleys, and finally abandoned itself to positive roars of laughter."—Times.

MAGNIFICENT LOCAL SCENERY, GORGEOUS FASHIONABLE TOILETS AND A SUPERB COMEDY CAST.
Seats secured 13 days in advance.
*** In consequence of the vast success of SARATOGA, the production of Mr. Boucicault's new and powerful play is postponed for the present.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
Reappearance of
MLLE. AIMEE
in Offenbach's charming Opera
LES BRIGANDS.
Every evening until further notice,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA.....Mlle. AIMEE
FRAGOLETTO.....Mlle. PERSINI
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 2,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA.....MLLE. CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO.....MLLE. SUZANNE THAL
SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND, SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8.
Seats now ready at the Box office and at the Branch Ticket offices, Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad office, corner Twenty-third street, Broadway and Fifth avenue.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
The Second
GRAND CONCERT
of the new
NINTH REGIMENT BAND
will be given on
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.
This unrivalled Band numbers
ONE HUNDRED
performers, all of whom appear in their new and magnificent
FULL DRESS UNIFORM.
The programme will comprise
POPULAR SELECTIONS.
Musical Director.....SIG. CARLO PATTI
PRICES.
Admission (without seats).....50 cts.
Reserved seats.....$1 00

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE FAVORITE RESORT
FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
JUVENILE CARNIVAL.
THE FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDERELLA.
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
THE FAIRY CHARIOT. THE TEAM OF TINY PONIES.
THE ILLUMINATED BALLROOM.
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP, DEXTEROUS ACROBATS, GYMNASTS AND ATHLETES. EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE STUD OF HORSES, PONIES, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
The great comic pantomime,
GRAND MATINEE, BA, BA, BLACK SHEEP.
MATINEE, Fairy, DING DONG BELL, and
MATINEE, Harlequin, LITTLE JACK HORNER.
MATINEE, THE GREAT IRISH EAGAN.
MATINEE, The charming vocalist, LEO GORDON.
MATINEE, SIG. CASSELLETTA'S VIOLIN SOLO.
MATINEE, THE MUSICAL WONDER, DOUGHERTY.
TO-DAY, TONY PASTOR'S new Comic Songs, Wife, Kearns, Cummings, Rigas, Murray, Seabert, &c.
AT 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 7,
A GALA BILL.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
and the entire Company
in GUY MANNERING and JONATHAN BRADFORD.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
R. M. HOOLEY.....Sole Proprietor.
GRAND COMBINATION.
HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
BABIES OF THE PERIOD.
GREAT KNEELSON CONCERT.

THE ONLY 40 THIEVES
Matinee to-day, at 2 o'clock,
AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ORIGINAL ORIENTAL,
611 Broadway, corner of West Houston street.
THE GOOD OLD TIMES REVIVED!!!
25 BEAUTIFUL LADY ATTENDANTS.
ATTIRED in the GORGEOUS COSTUME of the LEVANT.
Open every night. Admission free!!
FRANK BUR

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

21 FORSYTH ST., ROOM 12.—A FIRST CLASS ORDER cook in a restaurant.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as good cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; good city reference.

119 WEST 38TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPETENT young woman; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, poultry and game; first class references. Can be seen for two days.

162 EAST 27TH ST., NEARED AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A German woman as cook; no objection to assist in the washing; good reference.

184 1ST AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a private family or boarding house; good reference.

218 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good cook; a first rate baker of bread; willing to do the coarse washing.

234 WEST 27TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—AS FIRST class French cook in a private family. Call on or address EDOUARD.

423 EAST 12TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference can be given from her last place.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH AND GERMAN COOK wishes a situation in a first class house; understands her business thoroughly; also all kinds of pastries; has first class references. Address M. M., box 112 Herald office.

A GERMAN GIRL OF INTELLIGENCE AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock today at room 12 Mechanics' Bank Building, Montague st. and Court.

Chambermaids, &c.

40 WEST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and good plain sewer or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

158 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; best of city reference.

237 WEST 36TH ST.—A COLORED WOMAN AS chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress, in the city; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

105 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the day. Call or address for two days.

158 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit; best city reference.

248 WEST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl to go out sewing in families by the day or week; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address for two days.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $8 $9; also children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

103 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER TO engage with families by the day; references if required. Address DRESSMAKER.

A FRENCH LADY, FIRST CLASS DESIGNER AND cutter in cloaks, suits and dresses, wishes to find a situation as directress of some large concern in this city; she can refer to 12 years of superintendence of the best Broadway trade; no objection to wholesale. Address E. C. C. R., box 173 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good city reference.

122 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR.—An English girl to do general housework for two or three ladies or to take care of an elderly lady.

157 WEST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable girl to do general housework; a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Excellent reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

26 ESSEX ST., JERSEY CITY.—A THOROUGHLY competent American woman as housekeeper or seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply to or address M. J. G.

109 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AN ACTIVE, well educated Scotch lady as housekeeper; a useful, reliable person; excellent at household management and nice cookery.

378 2D AV.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW WOMAN AS housekeeper; thoroughly competent to fill any position about a house; good reference; a good home more of an object than wages.

A WIDOW LADY, DAUGHTER OF AN ENGLISH clergyman, as matron, housekeeper or companion to an invalid; first class reference; experienced. Address Mrs. L., Three Rivers Post office, P. Q.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES A POSITION AS housekeeper; is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of household affairs; where there are children preferred. Address Mrs. H. EATON, box 4,856 New York Post office.

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper where she can make herself generally useful; compensation not so much an object as a home. Address C. E., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

58 WEST 34TH ST.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH WOman as laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of tufting, puffing, &c.; best city reference.

151 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D avs.—A first class laundress; understands French tufting and getting up all kinds of laceries in superior style; excellent city reference.

156 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to take in family washing or go out by the day; understands tufting.

200 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESpectable woman wants the washing of ladies or families; can do tufting in the neatest manner; has the best of city references. Call or address Mrs. M.

246 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPEtent woman to work out by the day or week at washing, ironing and tufting.

Nurses, &c.

44 PERRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED woman as nurse to an invalid or to take care of children; no objections to the country. Call for two days.

104 WEST 33D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE IN all kinds of sickness would like a few ladies to attend; understands cupping and leeching; can give good reference from first class physicians. Call on or address Madame R.

114 WEST 56TH ST.—A GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, TO take care of children and do light housework.

120 PAVONIA AV., JERSEY CITY.—A YOUNG woman as wet nurse; good fresh breast of milk.

215 EAST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH monthly nurse can take an engagement; first class references.

220 EAST 23D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse; has abundance of milk; baby two months old; good reference.

322 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG MARried woman as wet nurse; fresh and abundant breast milk.

325 WEST 17TH ST.—A GIRL, 14 YEARS, TO mind a baby and make herself useful; no objection to the country.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS WET nurse. Apply to the Lady Superintendent, Castle Garden.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO WET NURSE a baby at her own house or will go out. Address Mrs. Mc., box 218 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

421 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress, chambermaid, or to do sewing; no objection to the care of children; call or address.

Miscellaneous.

49 WEST 16TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO GIVE private lessons in French, German and arithmetic. Call or address.

100 WEST 8TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A LADY (educated in Berlin), French and German teacher, is now ready to give instruction in either language, on reasonable terms, at pupils' residences or her own; the most satisfactory references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER.

106 EAST 30TH ST.—A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO give German lessons in the evening at a reasonable price.

224 ELIZABETH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes to work out by the day at office cleaning, house cleaning, or washing and ironing.

494 8TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 39TH STS.—A first class hairdresser, a lady, wishes a few more customers by the day, week or months; terms moderate. Address Mrs. RIDOUT.

A LADY DESIRES COPYING; IS A GOOD AND quick penman. Address A. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD TAKE A FEW PUPILS IN water coloring. Address Miss G., station D, Bible House.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WELL EDUCATED AND a good pianist, having studied music under the best London masters, desires suitable employment. First class reference. Address C., Post office, Three Rivers, P. Q.

DAILY VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, EXPERienced in teaching Latin, French and music; also experimental academy, wishes to undertake the charge of one or more pupils in the above branches. Address S. M. H., box 101 Herald office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as resident governess in a gentleman's family; has a good knowledge of music and thoroughly understands French and German; acquired in Hanover and Paris; also undertakes a good English education, with drawing. The advertiser would be willing to allow her two pupils expenses to be deducted from first year's salary. Good references. Address M. W., care of S. P. Sorrell, 17 Bedford st., Covent Garden, London, England.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF ENGLISH, FRENCH (in which the advertiser is well versed) and Latin, is solicited by a lady, largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly creditable; unless elsewhere suited, but a room desirable and refined home in addition to a fine qua non. Failing the above in the latter, would accept the duties of companion, or of lady's companion for a small remuneration. References indubitable. Address at once, H. GLIDDON, Brooklyn.

PIANO AND SINGING.—A THOROUGHLY EFFIcient teacher (lady), who has been successful in making good musicians and well-trained singers; highest references. Address MUSIC, box 115 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO ACT as companion to a lady; is of agreeable manners, educated, an excellent reader and will make herself a useful and agreeable member of the household; good reference. Address L. G., box 104 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—TO LADIES REQUIRING assistance in self-improvement advertiser would be found useful; English, French, Greek, Latin and Music. Address ENGLISH, box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT, a position as lady's companion; highest references given and desired. Address C. K., Post office, Brooklyn, E. D.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 69½ Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, economical woman can have a home and moderate wages in small family in Brooklyn by addressing, with particulars, WIDOWER, box 173 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED AT THE WHITNEY House, Broadway, corner of Twelfth street. One who can make pies and plain puddings preferred. Apply after 9 o'clock.

FIRST CLASS LACE WORKERS WANTED—AT DUDEN FREERES & CO.'S, 100 Grand st.

NURSE WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, capable of taking care of children; must come well recommended. Apply at 304 West 52th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS. APPLY at 247 East 29th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; MUST BE STRONG AND healthy. Apply in person at 247 West 36th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cook, wash and iron. Inquire at 235 East 48th st., basement door.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machines, for ladies' undergarments. Apply at 23 Thomas st., up stairs.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk; must have good reference. Apply immediately at 459 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, with good references. Apply on Saturday between 10 and 12 o'clock at 122 West 22d st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE AMERICAN GIRL, from 13 to 16 years, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 226 East 59th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing; with unexceptionable references. Apply in 180th st., second house from 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER to go a few miles in the country in a family of two. Apply between 10 and 12 to G. H. WILD, 491 Broadway.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, TO NURSE AND ASSIST in the care of twins; good health and character required. Call at 321 West 11th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go a short distance in the country; wages $12. Apply on Monday, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock, at No. 67 West 43d st., basement door.

WANTED—A CAPABLE COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing and other duties if required, in a private family; wages $11 per month. Apply at 37 East 29th street.

WANTED—A PERSON AS NURSE AND CHAMBERmaid; must be able to take charge of an infant three months old; first class references indispensable. No others need apply at 122 East 59th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS AND ALSO a good chambermaid and waitress. None without the best city references need apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day, at 35 West 22d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, FROM 13 TO 16, TO TAKE care of children and do the chores of a small family; either American or German; good references required; wages $6 per month. Inquire, between 10 and 5, at 41 Lexington av.

49 EAST 8TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Wanted, a good plain cook, to assist with the washing. Call from 9 to 2 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY FROM ENGLAND, desires a situation either in a stable or on a farm, or as a porter. Address box 210 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, DESIRES A situation in any capacity; is a good writer; has good reference. Address C. W., Herald office.

A TRUSTWORTHY MAN WISHES TO BE EMPLOYED permanently, or on shares; understands raising poultry; is a gardener and florist; good reference. Address M., gardener, 249 Wayne st., Jersey City, N. J.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.—A YOUNG MAN OF GENeral business experience wants a situation in a produce commission house to learn business; salary no object. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER IN A store, by a single young man; can come well recommended. Address for one week F. A. M., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OVERSEER ON A farm by a young man who thoroughly understands the business and can come well recommended. Address T. A. DATES, New Hamburgh, N. Y.

WANTED,—I WILL GIVE $100 TO ANY RESPECTable party who will procure me a situation in some bank, fire or life insurance company; references given. Address SHERMAN, box 195 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS WILLING TO MAKE HIMself useful, wishes a situation as BOOKKEEPER; has No. 1 references. Address E. H. H., Herald office.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale hardware house, competent and familiar with the equation of payments. Best reference required. Salary first year $600. Address BOOKKEEPER, box 5,288 Post office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in a coal yard; six years' experience; best reference. Address S. H. CUNNINGHAM, corner 38th st. and 2d av.

A GOOD SALESMAN IS WANTED—FOR THE NEW England States, for selling varnish; no one need apply who has not travelled for years in the business; good salary paid. Address VARNISH, box 110 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN A ROLLING MILL, BY a young man, 26 years old; can examine, weigh, mark or lay out iron and act as shipping clerk; good reference. Address W., Colonia, Nd.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG AMERICAN, who is a neat and rapid penman and who has had considerable experience in writing attractive and judicious advertisements and announcements, desires an immediate engagement as clerk, correspondent or general assistant, or would do copying at home or in an office. Any party requiring the services of a live man will please address OCCIDENTAL, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—BY A PRODUCE COMMISsion house; a competent bookkeeper, having been in the business. Address PRODUCE COMMISSION, Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address, having a knowledge of bookkeeping, and able to influence business in the printing and stationery line, can find permanent employment, with a salary proportionate to his merits, by addressing STATIONER, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK.—A DRUG CLERK WANTED. APPLY at 593 Hudson st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBbing house; he must have a thorough experience and bear an irreproachable character. No others need apply. Address box 2,240 Post office.

SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER OR CORrespondent in French, German and English, wanted, by a young man, with five years' experience in a leading house of this city; being pressed by circumstances, would be satisfied with $1,200; best references. Address W. & W., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING OR GENERAL clerk, by a young man fully competent; can assist at books; first class reference. Address J. M. L., 412 West 52d st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN RETAIL store; five years' experience; best reference. Address ATROPIA, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ENTER GOODS IN AN importing house; salary $300 per annum. Address, showing handwriting, box 2,295 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as bookkeeper, cashier or clerk; best reference. Address W., box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—A SHIPPING CLERK IN A WHOLESALE drug store. Address, stating salary, &c., box 1,953 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE SALESMAN, TO TRAVEL for a confectionery house in this city; one acquainted with the trade; state terms and reference. Address Q. P., box 168 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING HOUSE, A first class salesman, thoroughly posted in dress trimmings, for the wholesale trade. Address, stating references, F. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, just come from London, a situation in any wholesale or retail store as cash keeper or salesman, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful; has been ten years in the paper and premium trade. Address H. S., 89 Varick st. First class references if required.

CHAUFFEURS AND GARDENERS.

A FIRST CLASS VETERINARY SURGEON WOULD like a position in a stable of horses; thoroughly understands his business, and has the best testimonials to the United States. Address W. SMITH, veterinary surgeon, 253 Fourth st., corner Pavonia av., Jersey City.

CITY PREFERRED.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom, by a single young man. Understands his duty and country reference. Address F. A. X., Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; understands his trainers and the care and treatment of horses; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call or address X. Y., 38 West 14th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS coachman or groom; has first years' reference from last employer, and is single. Call or address for two days, 160 West 16th st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A SINGLE man of long experience; is strictly temperate and obliging; good city reference from his last employer. Address A. B., 103 West 30th st.

127 8TH AV.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST class coachman; has lived twenty years with his present employer.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BARTENDER WANTED—AT 64 ELDRIDGE ST.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A GENTLEMAN AS COLLECTOR; ONE ADMITTED to practice, or who has had experience in a law office, preferred. Address, with particulars, box 2,682 Post office.

AGENTS.—MEN WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL the most attractive article ever offered; no patent humbug. 23 Dey street, up stairs, front room.

PEABODY & CO.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATH, corner 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, age about 20; must be well recommended.

ADVERTISING CANVASSER.—WANTED, A MAN TO canvass advertisements for a first class Irish weekly paper; also a boy to learn the printing business. Address W., box 151 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—WHO WRITES WELL AND IS ACtive, recommended. Lives with his parents, to learn the watch and jewelry trade; first, $5 per week. Address WATCHMAKER, station E.

CASH BOY WANTED—ABOUT 12 YEARS OLD; SALary $100 per annum.
JAMES A. HEARN & SON, 755 Broadway.

LAD WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE; MUST write a good hand and reside with his parents up town. Address N. S., box 203 Herald office.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED - A BOY AT BOOK STORE, 13 ANN ST.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, to attend a furnace at 126 West 34th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A storeroom. Address, stating salary, &c., J. A. CURRIER, 144 Fulton st.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN TO OPEN OYSters and assist in tending bar. Apply to W. H. FLORENCE, 154th st. and 7th av.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING AGENT, TO SELL GROceries; must have a good name by trade. Address G. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY, ABOUT 21 YEARS OF age, for table waiting, &c., in a gentleman's family.
MUSGRAVE & CO., 19 Broad st.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, TO POST a Patent Medicine through the State. Apply at 46 Cliff st., New York.

WANTED—A BOY OR MAN, TO ATTEND FURNACE, do errands and make himself generally useful about a private house. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 135 West 14th st. Bring references.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, SOBER, English man cook for chops, steaks and oysters. Inquire for three days at 1404 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN INSURANCE office. None but Americans and those having some experience need apply. Address NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE CO., 50 William st., New York.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED BOOK CANVASsers for a new and salable work; liberal arrangements made with first class men.
JOHN T. GILES & CO., Publishers, 104 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CARVER FOR A RESTaurant (down town). None need answer unless they perfectly understand their business. Address CARVER, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT MEANS WORK, well posted in the lamp and glass business and can influence trade, to travel and make himself generally useful. Address J., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

AGENCY IN EUROPE.—A CIVIL ENGINEER, OF LONdon, England, with several years' experience of America and other countries, and who is now on an official visit of inspection to American railroads, can undertake agencies in Europe. Address CIVIL ENGINEER, Milwaukee (Wis.) Post office.

CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED—ONE THAT CAN CUT fine custom and stock work; steady employment. Address CLOTHIER, Herald office.

SOAPMAKER WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business and is capable of taking entire charge of works; best references required. Address H. C., Herald office.

WEAVERS WANTED—FOR NIGHT WORK, IN A woollen mill. Apply at 204 Church st.

WANTED—A WORKMAN PRACTICALLY SKILLED IN the treatment and separation of silver lead ores or bars; one thoroughly conversant with the German or any other established method, and willing to go West if necessary, may hear of a good situation by addressing J. G. X., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NECKTIE CUTTER, who thoroughly understands the business. A steady place, with good wages, for a competent person. Address, with references, D. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A GAS PIPE WELDER; A GOOD, STEADY man will find steady work. Apply at Metropolitan Foundry, 524 West 46th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANCAISE POUR soigner deux enfants de 5 a 9 ans. S'adresser entre 9 et 2 heures au No. 1 East 45th st.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE, PARLANT ANGLAIS, DEsire une place; sachant faire les robes et coudre a la machine. S'adresser au 157 West 29th st.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR soigner un enfant et coudre; meilleures city references. S'adresser au 21 East 20th st.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DE PREMIER ORdre, desire se placer. S'adresser au 234 Ouest 27me rue, au quatrieme.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE. FESANT BIEN la robe, desirerait avoir de l'ouvrage chez elle ou des journees dans les familles; elle se chargerait aussi des reparations a faire aux vieux costumes. S'adresser au 117 Bleecker st., a Mme. KAMU.

INSTRUCTION.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 178 BOWERY, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Shorthand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator. Private lessons day and evening.

A FRENCH LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires an engagement as visiting or residing governess; she can teach French, Spanish; also English, the rudiments of Music and all kinds of Needlework. First class city references. Address 458 Fourth avenue.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER MONTH; conversations; families attended. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French. Professor JOSEPH J. GRIERBE, 47 West Twenty-fourth street.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER, EITHER IN A school or family, by a young lady graduate, who is at present engaged in the public schools. Acquirements, the higher English branches, French and music. Besides a diploma and certificate, the highest personal testimonials can be presented. Address Z. Z., box 113 Herald office.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her, no likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriages and allay the most serious trouble. Office 190 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. AND MRS. BROUGHTON ARE the greatest living astrologers. Know your destiny. Office 498 Broome street.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 169 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY; manhood and youthful vigor restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 121 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERience.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 181 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, cure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 5 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. AND MADAME ESTELLA at one interview. Their French Pills are infallible. Furnished Rooms before and during confinement. 405 Seventh avenue, near Fort-ith street.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame ESTELLA, Professor of Midwifery, over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 183 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Foreign Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—Please pills received me in one day, without inconvenience. The magic. Price $5. Dr. A. N. MAURICEAU, office 138 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; special rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL CONTAGION and Judge of Health office, restoration to the disfigured and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 16 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female retreating, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure all private diseases. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Forty-fifth street, near Broadway.

NO CHARGE.—ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, NO MATter what, also disorders, nervous debility, scientifically treated. Dr. DEHAUT, 145 Bleecker street.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY D. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salerooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Rotice.

Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salerooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7,
at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, Household Furniture, consisting of a general assortment, viz.:—Velvet and Brussels Carpets, carved rosewood Suits in crimson brocatel, carved black walnut Suits in striped reps, Dining Chairs in morocco, Dining Tables, Mattresses, &c.; also carved Florentine marble Fountains, marble Mosaic Inlaid Centre Tables, &c., together with a valuable assortment of Furs, including Robes, Gloves, &c. Also all the unclaimed Packages (sold by order of the Adams Express Company) remaining uncalled for from previous sale. Also, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood seven octave Piano, made by Curtis, of New York.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and Salesroom 27 Nassau street,
Opposite the Post office.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.,
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
on Tuesday, January 10,
at their Salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
being the entire Contents of a large Private Dwelling on Staten Island—removed for convenience of sale.

ALBERT H. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 182 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will include in their sale of this day a fine assortment of the following goods:—
11 FASHIONABLE PARLOR SUITS.
14 Chamber Suits.
4 Reception Room Suits.
Bedsteads, Lounges, Washstands.
Bookcases, 8 Buffets, 8 Hall Stands.
BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Spring, Hair and other Mattresses.
Blankets, Comforters, Pillows.
Extension and other Tables.
Lounges, Sofas, Chairs.
CASES SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Being a fine assortment of Goods, Furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURniture.—EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
This (SATURDAY) morning, January 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant mansion 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, silk and striped reps; Cabinets, bois de rose; gilded and marble top Tables; Etageres, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bronzes, Clocks, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Dining Table, Sideboard, Glass, China and Silver Ware, &c.; in all, over 500 lots of useful Household Furniture.

AUCTION SALE TO PAY ADVANCES.—AARON CRISTALAR & CO., Auctioneers, 459 Broadway, will sell on Monday, January 9, at 10½ o'clock, one rosewood and marble top Table, pieces Gold and Diamond Jewelry and Gold and other Watches, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE.—UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, Jan. 24, at 593 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Trunks, Bags, Parcels, &c., with contents, by order of Westcott's Express Company, being unclaimed baggage for over a year, and to pay charges, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Large and positive sale this day
(SATURDAY), commencing at 10½ o'clock.
400 lots and $10,000 worth of magnificent Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in above brown stone mansion, viz.:—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made by city maker; four rich Parlor Suits, red, &c.; Etageres, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Turkish and Reclining Chairs, Lounges, Clocks, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c.; also Bedroom, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUGUSIUS A. SCHULTZ, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION Sale.—$20,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
At public auction, 500 lots by catalogue,
On this day (Saturday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock—Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Canterbury, Brocatel, Lace Curtains, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Glassware, Chinaware, Linen, rosewood, walnut Bureaus; Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Counterpanes, Basement, Kitchen Furniture; Furniture servants' apartments.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF top and open Wagons, Rockaways, Sleighs, single and double Harness, Fur Robes, Blankets, Whips, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BY I. J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 10 o'clock, 120 Bowery, handsome Fixtures, Glassware, Crockery Ware, &c., of Restaurant. Positively in lots. Dealers invited.
I. J. SWARZKOPH, Attorney for Mo rinquee.

BY I. J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 10 o'clock, 105 Essex street, fine Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, &c. In lots. Dealers invited.
I. J. SWARZKOPH, 273 Bowery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL positively sell this day, commencing 11 o'clock, Contents of Liquor Store and Sample Room 80 Bleecker street, near Broadway; superior Counters, Back Bar, glass Side Case, Cut Glass Ware, Beer Pump, Engravings, Mirror, Clock, Stove, Street Lamp, Gas Fixtures, Screen, Bar Furniture, &c. Buyers, speculators specially invited.

BY J. P. TRAVERS, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO., salesroom 233 Bowery, sells this day, commencing at 11 o'clock, at No. 58 Leonard street, in lots, all and entire, the Fixtures and Furniture of that Dining Saloon—viz., Tables, Chairs, Counters, Stoves, Gas Fixtures, Pitchers, Casters, Engravings, Looking Glass, Clock, Napkins, Table Cloths, Glassware, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Knives and Forks, together with the Cooking Utensils. P. COLLINS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—MONDAY, JAN. 9, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Willoughby street, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, the entire stock of retail dealer in Boys' and Men's Clothing. The goods are seasonable, of the best manufacture, and sold on account of the owner giving up the business. Can be examined on Saturday afternoon.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE This day, January 7,
at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 1 North William street,
Household Furniture, Carpets,
black walnut Office Furniture,
Desks, Revolving Chairs, Mirrors,
Sofas, Settees, Bookcases, &c.
Also,
the effects of a first class Barber Shop.
Also, one handsome patent combination lock Iron Safe; one case Shirt Bosoms, office Stove; also a lot of Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, &c. By order of the Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell this day (Saturday), January 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits; rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered in brocatel and plain and striped reps; marble top Centre Tables, walnut and oak Dining Chairs and Extension Tables, Lounges, Bureaus,

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 7

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—WAR. Matinee at 1½.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—KIND TO A FAULT—ALADDIN. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee at 2.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais).—ITALIAN OPERA. Matinee at 1—TROVATORE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JOHN DI PROCIDA—OLD IRELAND AND YOUNG AMERICA—OUT ON A SPREE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—GUY MANNERING—JONATHAN BRADFORD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA. Matinee at 1½.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—JOLLY SANTA CLAUS. Matinee.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th ave.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—Afternoon at 3, GRAND CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WYLDE, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—HOLIDAY PANTOMIME, &c.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, January 7, 1871.

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8—News from Washington—The New Crusade—The Western Whiskey Ring Come to Grief—Meteorological Record—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

THE ANNAPOLIS MIDDIES had a splendid ball at their academy last evening. The embryo tars were on deck in their nattiest rig, and enjoyed themselves with that zest which youth and health alone can give.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN FRANCE.—Nothing in our war despatches published this morning indicates any events of importance different from those which were given yesterday. A few skirmishes between detached portions of the Army of the North and individual sections of Manteuffel have taken place. Beyond these our war news from Europe is dull.

AMNESTY has received its deathblow in the continued opposition of the President. If a general bill were passed in both houses it would probably be vetoed and could not possibly repass by the necessary two-thirds vote. The President's opposition is evidently based on his belief in the "natural depravity" of original rebels.

COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.—A despatch from Brest, which we publish elsewhere, reports that the French government has notified the telegraph companies that "messages for Paris will be accepted, to be forwarded by pigeons at senders' risk. The charge is ten cents per word and messages must not exceed twenty words." This announcement will be received with satisfaction by all persons having relatives or friends in the besieged capital, and the means of communicating with them will doubtless be eagerly seized.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.—We are specially informed by cable telegram from London that advices have been received in that city from Vienna, which state that the Emperor of Austria has agreed to accredit a representative to the court of King William as Emperor of Germany, at Versailles. His Majesty Francis Joseph acts at the request of Count Bismarck. King William may then proclaim himself head of the German family in the Old World. The last words of Napoleon I. at the moment of his death at Saint Helena, were. "Head of the army!" King William's title is much more useful, in an ethnological point of view.

MUSIC HALL, in Boston, was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening with Catholics anxious to express their sympathy for Pope Pius and offer their services to him. The meeting was very enthusiastic in denunciation of the usurpation of the Italian King, and one orator stated that two hundred million Catholics were ready to do homage to the Pope with their hearts and do him service with their hands. It may yet happen within the year just opening before us, which has the near precedent of the one just gone for extraordinary events, that the Catholics throughout the world may descend, like old Crusaders, upon the home of their Pope, and drive the King of Italy and his Italian followers forth from their new found capital. It would seem even now that it needs only a Peter the Hermit to blow the spark of religious excitement into an uncontrollable flame

General Grant and His Cabinet—The Crisis at Washington.

What is a crisis? Webster defines it as "the point of time when any affair, movement or course of action must terminate or take a new course, or be turned back; the decisive moment; the turning point." Thus we may say that Napoleon's declaration of war against Prussia marked a crisis to Napoleon and his empire; to France, Prussia and Germany; to Spain, Italy and the Pope; to England, Prussia, Austria and Turkey; that the siege of Paris has approached a crisis; that the fall of Paris will bring a crisis to the French republic, and that recent events around us indicate a momentous crisis to General Grant's administration and the republican party. Indeed, a Cabinet crisis seems to be impending, and from the fact that Mr. Fish has made up his mind soon to retire from the cares and perplexities of the State Department we may partly conjecture what is in the wind. A crisis has come in reference to the future policy of General Grant as the head of the government and as the head of his party, and in this double capacity we are called to consider the necessities of his position.

It was only the other day that the philosopher Greeley expressed the opinion that it was too soon by a twelvemonth to talk yet of General Grant as the republican candidate for the next Presidency; but on this point he is all right now. He has made the important discovery that Grant is the man for 1872, and no mistake. Fresh from a little diplomatic visit to Washington—for Greeley, like the Chevalier Wikoff and the venerable James Watson Webb, has a weakness for diplomacy and hot water—the chairman of the Twenty-second street republican "straight-outs" said to them in high council on Thursday evening last:—"As to the administration of General Grant, I recognize no one as a republican who is not grateful for its judicious, energetic and successful efforts to procure the ratification of the fifteenth amendment—that keystone of our political arch, whereby the fruits of our great triumph over rebellion and slavery are assured and perpetuated. That the President has made some mistakes in appointments is obvious;" but the responsibility belongs to the party, and the blame, says our thoughtful philosopher, "falls rightly on us, who took him from the head of the army and made him our civil Chief Magistrate, fully aware that he had never voted a republican ticket, if, indeed, he had voted at all." But here comes in the saving conclusion:—"While asserting the right of every republican to his unrammelled choice for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that General Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."

Now, as the result of one short visit to Washington this is better, much better, than all that Greeley knows about farming. For months past, however, we have been telling him and all the other republican trumpeters and managers that General Grant is their only man and their only hope of salvation in 1872. But, meantime, the mischief they have done to their chief, his administration and their party is almost as serious as the troubles brought upon Napoleon by his greedy, selfish and unscrupulous underscrappers in the late empire. And if in these republican discords our professor of agriculture has not openly revolted against the administration, like Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz of Missouri, nor declared war to the death against the President, like Sumner, his sympathy with the cause of the Fenton faction has been anything but advantageous to the republican party of New York or to General Grant as a candidate for the succession. It is surmised, nevertheless, that as a reconstruction of the Cabinet is demanded from the necessities of the time, and that as a reconstruction may soon be expected, the late trip of our sub-soil cotemporary to Washington may have had something to do with this important business. We infer, however, from the reports upon the subject, that the object of this mission was to reconcile Fenton to General Grant's appointment of the amiable "Tom Murphy" as Collector of this port, and that the mission was a failure.

Perhaps our phosphate philosopher may have had this case of Murphy upon his mind in speaking of the obvious mistakes of the President in his appointments. But if we come to that, every man who expected an office or several offices which he failed to get is of the same opinion. Still it is true that General Grant has been unfortunate in his appointments as well as in his disappointments, beginning with his Cabinet. In the very outset, like Old Zack Taylor, he should have called the wisest heads and shrewdest old politicians of his party around him for their advice and assistance in reference to his Cabinet, his foreign Ministers, his principal Collectors, Postmasters and Territorial Governors and other officers of large political importance or influence. But what's done is done. The question is, what is General Grant to do to relieve himself and his party of their present embarrassments to get the party ship off from the shoals and breakers into which she is drifting?

The best thing, in our judgment, that he can do for a beginning is to make up a new Cabinet on a new line of policy in relation to both our foreign and domestic affairs. For example, a foreign policy, bold and decisive, in the matter of those Alabama claims, and upon the Eastern fisheries and St. Lawrence river navigation difficulties, is wanted and is expected after the broad hints thrown out by General Grant in his late annual Message. Could any better or more satisfactory evidence be given to the country of a bold and decisive policy upon these questions than would be given in the appointment of General Ben Butler as Secretary of State. Unquestionably this appointment would startle John Bull and the Canadians and electrify Old Ireland and the Fenians. With the first manifestation from General Butler as Secretary of State towards the execution of his Cape Cod programme General Grant could carry the city of New York; for he could wipe out the whole of its eighty thousand democratic majority. Then, with Senator Morton, of Indiana, as Secretary of the Treasury, on the platform of the reduction of our internal and external revenue taxes to the aggregate of one hundred millions of dollars, the masses of all the producing classes of the country, from the great relief accorded them, would gratefully rally to the support of General Grant, his administration and the republican party.

Some such decisive diversion as this upon our foreign and domestic affairs is needed to divert Greeley from his mischievous agitation of a high protective tariff, and the poets of the *Post* from their foolish fallacies of free trade; Sumner from his mumbo-jumbo, his "raw head and bloody bones" of St. Domingo; Fenton from his old womanish spite against Collector Murphy; Trumbull from his fallacious visions of the White House by the side door of a third party; Gratz Brown from the same hallucination, and Carl Schurz from his awful purpose of selling out the Western German republicans to Tammany Hall. The policy we have indicated would silence all these disturbing elements—all these factious disorganizers and disappointed, greedy politicians. And why not? Is it not manifest that the democratic party is becoming more united and stronger from day to day as things are going on; that the withdrawal of Hoffman from the White House track has restored democratic harmony between the East and the West, and that State after State down South is falling off from the republican party and its "scalawags" and carpet-baggers?

The simple truth is that when a great party has fulfilled its appointed mission it must be reorganized for a new departure or it goes out and goes down. A new departure is now demanded from the party in power, and from General Grant as the official head of this party; and as the first step to an active, liberal, decisive, go-ahead policy at home and abroad, the best thing that General Grant can do is to appoint a new Cabinet. If only as a tub to the whale a new Cabinet will be something; but the crisis demands something better than a tub to the whale.

A Power Grown Up in the State Greater Than the State Itself.

Such was the expression of Governor Palmer, of Illinois, in his message to the Legislature on the 4th of this month. The Governor was referring to the control of the railroad corporations of the State, and in that connection made the above remark, saying, however, that to say the State has not power, acting through the appropriate legislative department as determined by the constitution, to control the management of railroad corporations, is to assert there has grown up a power greater than the State itself. He believes the State has the power to regulate the rates imposed by railroads as common carriers, so as to prevent extortion, oppression or unjust discrimination against or in favor of localities or individuals, or to investigate their management and prevent the employment of vast sums of money under their control for purposes of corruption. No doubt the separate States have this power over railroads within their limits, and we believe the federal government has a similar power over the great lines that run through the different States under the clause of the constitution that gives it power to regulate commerce among the several States. These railroad lines are as much the arteries of commerce among the States as the great lakes, the rivers or the sea coast. But what is the use of talking about State governments controlling the management of railroads? The railroad magnates can buy up almost any of the State legislatures or governments. The railroads are really a power greater than the State itself. It is a matter of doubt even whether they cannot control Congress or the government at Washington as well. *The time is coming*, and not far off, when the federal government will be called upon imperatively by the people to protect them from the exactions and tyranny of the railroad corporations and to control those powerful institutions. Governor Palmer has sounded the note that will awaken attention and opposition to a dangerous and overbearing monopoly.

A New Cabinet.

General Grant needs a new Cabinet, reorganized from the ground up. If he should call us to name one we should first name Morton for Secretary of State, because he is a friend of the President, a sound American, and an extreme radical. For Secretary of War we should nominate George B. McClellan, because he understands the duties of organizing armies and everything else connected with war, and because he is a liberal republican, clothed in war democratic robes. For Secretary of the Interior we should unhesitatingly insist upon Horace Greeley, because his knowledge of farming brought to bear in the Interior Department will save the country its present expense for a Bureau of Agriculture. Besides, Mr. Greeley, being a peacemaker by profession and astride-the-fence republican, will cement the party in New York if he is immediately called away to Washington or some other distant spot. For Postmaster General and Attorney General nearly any man will do. It is better, however, to name some one who is otherwise out of office—say Alexander McClure, of Pennsylvania, or Judge Speed, of Kentucky. But for Secretary of the Navy our favorite is Ben Wade. That aggressive old chief of the republican party is the only man in the country that can be relied on to do the work that Welles and Borie and Robeson have left undone. It is only Ben Wade who can holystone the decks of the Navy Department to the clear whiteness of an ordinary man-of-war, or even scrape the barnacles off the hull of our naval system.

CAPTURE OF MARACAIBO.—Another South American agony is over. A telegram informs us that the city and forts of Maracaibo are all in the hands of the Blanco party. No one doubted this result; but what good will come of it? Will it tend to the establishment of peace in that distracted republic of Venezuela? Will the devastation and destruction be checked? We think not; it will be the old story of counter revolution; the opposite party anxious for power; more battles, more sieges and more surrenders; and so it will go on until some stronger Power steps in and exerts an influence that will put a stop to revolution and constant tumult. Will our government have anything to say in the matter?

THE PRESIDENT enjoyed quite a round of festivities last evening. He danced at the middies' ball in Annapolis and also at the Illinois delegation ball in Washington.

Congress Yesterday—Censure of High Naval Officers.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday, that body having on Thursday adjourned over till Monday. In the House the debate on the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to Paraguay was continued, and occupied the whole day. It will be remembered by most of our readers that during the war in which Lopez and the Paraguayan people fought so desperately against Brazil and her allies, the United States Minister, Mr. Washburn, incurred the suspicion and ill will of Lopez, growing out of the protection extended by Mr. Washburn to two men, named Bliss and Masterman, the one an American citizen and the other an Englishman. They were accused of being concerned in a conspiracy against the government, and Mr. Washburn had given them shelter and protection, and claimed for them that they were attachés of his embassy. This claim, however, was denied and disregarded, and the two men were seized, imprisoned and subjected to torture, in which they were made to implicate Mr. Washburn himself in the conspiracy. It is charged that Admirals Godon and Davis, who successively commanded the South Atlantic squadron, failed to discharge their duties properly in sustaining the American Minister and giving due protection to him and the imprisoned attachés of his embassy. The subject was brought before the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which took a large mass of testimony, and reported resolutions condemnatory of these officers of the navy. It was these resolutions on which the House has been engaged for the last two days, and which it passed yesterday by very decided majorities.

While the action of the House, so far as it evinces a determination to protect American citizens abroad, is proper and commendable, it is not so clear that exact justice was done to the distinguished naval officers concerned, whose course met with the commendation and approval, not only of the Navy Department, but also of the State Department. They certainly were entitled, when grave charges were made against them, to have those charges investigated before a naval board, or court of inquiry, where their defence could be fully entered into. Although they were heard before the committee, it cannot be said that they had the fullest opportunity of defending themselves, and it is no slight matter to them to have their professional and well-earned reputation branded by legislative censure. They may, however, thank Mr. Farnsworth for offering a resolution, which the House also adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to institute proceedings against them before a naval court martial. This will give them an opportunity of redeeming their fair fame and of showing that they acted within the line of their duty and of their instructions. We cannot but think that would have been the proper course to pursue in the first instance, and that resolutions of censure should have awaited the action of the court. The real trouble originated in the jealousy between the diplomatic service and the naval service, and the way to guard against similar controversies in future is to lay down clear and specific instructions for the guidance of ministers and naval officers on foreign stations. We hope that Congress will itself see to the necessary work.

Prim's Murder.

Our special telegram report from Madrid, by way of London and through the Atlantic cable, supplies a further detailed record of this horrible tragedy, its first results and concluding consequences. The wounds which were inflicted on the General by the assassins caused him to sink rapidly, notwithstanding the fact that he was attended immediately by some seven surgeons of eminence. Political party feeling was obliterated for the season in the Cortes by the sad occurrence. The parliamentary leaders, as will be seen by our special report, paid feeling tribute to Prim's memory, entirely irrespective of the animus or remembrances of former and past debates. Señora the Madame Prim had just quitted the bedside of her dying husband for a moment when he expired. The fixing of the exact second of time of his decease gave rise to much discussion. The street scenes in Madrid during the eventful night were wretched in the extreme. The weather was intensely cold, and poverty huddled itself in its rags by fires lighted at some of the corners. The Spanish Parliament appears to have been completely equal to the emergency. Constitutionalism, in its essential seriousness, prevailed over the temporary alarm of society. The inhabitants of Madrid commenced their preparations for the reception of the new King. Triumphal arches were in process of construction and the *fêtes* of the morrow bade fair to cause the citizens to forget that another "proud son of man" had been "returned to earth." Yet so it was, and so it is—"the gloom of glory" on Earth.

SPEAKING OF CABINETS, the following Cabinet might not possibly be endorsed by the entire republican party, but, as that party is divided, it may be necessary in order to create harmony to give each division "a show" in its reorganization. Then, as a stroke of policy, it might be well to let the democratic party have a hand in, and as the offices of Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury are of some importance, let the sop be thrown in a democratic direction. Thus, with allowing the President to select one of his advisers, he might succeed in making a powerful party composed of contending elements. The following is a list:—For Secretary of State, Vallandigham, of Ohio; for Secretary of War, Ben Butler, of Massachusetts; for Secretary of the Navy, a man that knows something about ships; Secretary of the Treasury, Bill Tweed or Jim Fisk; Secretary of the Interior, Horace Greeley, of agricultural fame; Attorney General, Charles Sumner, and Postmaster General, Pat Jones.

HOW WOULD THIS DO FOR A CABINET?—Secretary of State, Sam Ward; Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull; Secretary of War, John Morrissey; Secretary of the Navy, Glenal W. Scofield; Postmaster General, J. J. Koopmanschap; Secretary of the Interior, Miss Anna Dickinson; Attorney General, Charley Spencer.

The Democratic Festivities.

The American ball at the Academy of Music and Irving Hall opened the gay season with a great display of canary birds and orange blossoms on Thursday night. Canaries from all parts of the Canary Isles (and no doubt from Sing Sing) and canary birds from other places, imported for this occasion only, were swinging about in their gilded cages from the walls and domes and tiles and wings of the halls, singing, whistling and chirping as merrily and sweetly as if the dread warriors of Tammany were not dancing their most terrible war dance directly underneath them, and as if they had no idea that the catacombs of the Academy would ruin their voices, as they have so often ruined the voices of sweeter singers than themselves. The great men of the city, the ponderous politicians of Tammany, the immense leaders of the local government, the gorgeous women of the metropolis, were there in astonishing array. The onerous duties of the legislative session, the overwhelming hardships of the Mayor's office and the City Council Chamber, the cares of the city judiciary, the heavy labors of the Public Park and Public Works Commissioners—even the life-sapping drudgery of the Governor's office—were momentarily forgotten in the more congenial pleasures of society or lost in the misty mazes of the dance. Happy and merry "cusses," to be able to lay aside, even for so brief a period, the corroding cares that are eating away the hearts of our Tweeds and O'Briens and Hoffmans and Halls—to shake off the dust of official slavery with their twinkling feet and to shuffle off their political coils in a double-shuffle! More happy, doubtless, than the wretched Sweeny, whose only hours of official recess are bound up in another duty, even more imperative—one that consults not the political welfare of his city alone, nor even looks merely to the supplying of food or coal for the voting families of his ward—but extends beyond that, and includes in one grand object the health and cleanliness of his constituency. He is building a Turkish bath in the rear of his house—the first, no doubt, of a great series all over the city for the washing of the hitherto unwashed democracy, and even in his leisure hours he has no time for dancing. When it is not work with him it is wash.

The two ballrooms, connected by an arched passageway, laid with Corporation carpet and covered with silk bunting, were resplendent with fair women and brave men. A view from the balconies presented dazzling vistas of diamonds and silks and white arms and shoulders, and dress coats and lavender pants and starry shirt bosoms. The crash of the music set the whole buzzing hive in motion, and then the great brilliants, borrowing even greater brilliancy from the grand lights overhead, flashed and sparkled and intermingled like the Drummond lights of a thousand locomotives coming into sudden collision on the Erie Railroad. The shuffling feet on the floor, the hum of words, and the shrill carolling of the million canary birds caged all about the room, battered the ear until each individual's ear-drum ached worse than the head of Grafulla's bass drums; and the flash of the calcium lights upon the diamonded shirt fronts, the more modest electric sparks suspended from fair necks and the sudden flare of Fisk's Drummond light as he whirled corners in the quadrille dazzled and pained the eye so that smoked glasses could have been sold in great profusion by the opera boys in the lobbies, if those thoughtless urchins had only supplied themselves with more than they needed for their own personal protection. In this dreadful dance the tigers of Tammany opened their gay season, and it was not until long after the initial hours of the new day that the democratic *élite* of the State ceased driving the dull care of politics away with the steady tripping of the light fantastic toe.

This Is the Cabinet for the Money.

1. Hon Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, for Secretary of State, because he understands boundaries and knows what to do with contrabands and Alabama claims.

2. Jay Cooke, of Ohio, for Secretary of the Treasury, because he has the interests of the nation at heart along with the solid principle of party success.

3. Henry Clews, of New York, for Secretary of the Interior, because "no peat up Utica contracts his powers." He respects the past, but looks to the future of the land we live on.

4. Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, for Secretary of War, because he's toward the Pacific slope.

5 Admiral David D. Porter, of Pennsylvania, for Secretary of the Navy, because he "knows a hawk from a bernshaw when the wind's southerly."

6. Colonel John W. Forney, last of the District of Columbia, for Postmaster General, because he has more experience in U. S. mails than any other man who publishes "two papers, both daily."

7. Hon. Hiram R. Revels, of Mississippi, for Attorney General, because he is "learned in the law" and the prophets, and has gone through more trials than any member of the Senate.

In addition to the above, let us, while we are about it, nominate a Commissioner for Indian Affairs. Make the choice between Hon. Carl Schurz, to win back the "big Pawnee" who has shown such skill in Western scalping and tomahawk exercise, and Hon. Charles D. Drake, whose wounds by the Pawnee's scalping knife have been but partly healed in the Court of Claims.

How happy could we be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away!

Seriously, here is a good, fresh Cabinet, of various shades and sections—quick, sharp, progressive men, and, after all, nicely poised and adapted with that "fellow feeling" which makes us "wondrous kind," and secures a return to work and the era of go-ahead American ideas. Try them and see—Excelsior!

FOR GENERAL GRANT'S NEW CABINET—Mr. Morton, of Indiana, as Secretary of State; Mr. A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury; Admiral Porter, as Secretary of the Navy; General Sherman, Secretary of War; General Orr, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Interior; Senator Williams, of Oregon, Postmaster General; Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, left the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening for Washington.

General W. Merritt, of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major General Sir Trevor Chute, of the British army, and Lady Chute have left the Brevoort House on a flying visit to Washington.

Mr. T. H Ridley, of Newfoundland, member of the Canadian Parliament, is among the latest arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor James Tufts, of Montana, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. C. P. Bushel, Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad, has apartments at the Grand Central Hotel

Señor J. Mariscal, the Mexican Consul, is temporarily at the Everett House.

Señor C. Carranza, Secretary of Legation to the Argentine republic, has arrived at the Westminster Hotel.

State Senator A. X. Parker, of St. Lawrence county, came to the city yesterday and put up the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Warren Delano, ex-member of Congress, of Newburg, N. Y., is staying at the Brevoort House.

Commander J. T. Bingham, of the United States Navy, is stationed at the Irving House.

Mr. R. M Shoemaker, member of Congress from Ohio, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. E. L. Plumb, ex-Consul to Cuba, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Charles S. Lester, of Saratoga, is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. John M. Francis, editor of the Troy *Times*, has alighted at the Grand Central Hotel.

General F. D. Sewall, of Washington, is quartered at the Astor House.

General C. W. Tompkins, of Providence, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Commander J. W. Graydon, of the United States Navy, has engaged quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel W. H Dankinson, of the United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—MISS ALMA KRAUSE'S CONCERT.—This lady, an ex-member of the Stadt Theatre Operatic Company, had a slimly attended benefit last evening. She was assisted vocally by Miss Rosenberg, Miss Burgem, Messrs. Candidus and Remmertz, and a chorus from the Teutonia Mannerchor, and instrumentally by Mr. Gerbel, a pianist player. Miss Krause has a good, well cultivated soprano voice better adapted, however, to the opera than to concert. The tone is very full and the quality dramatic. The operatic selections last night were unsuitable for a concert hall with a mere piano accompaniment. The beneficiaire deserved a more liberal acknowledgment of her undoubted ability than her compatriots vouchsafed her. Benefit concerts, however, are sorry affairs nowadays.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The second night of the opera season at this house was not so well attended as on the first performance. The opera was the same, "Trovatore." Mme. Calzog, the Leonora, sang better than on the occasion of her début, but not even the fire and earnestness of her acting can hide the fact that her voice is worn to an extent detrimental to a satisfactory rendering of such a *rôle*. A mezzo soprano voice cannot in its wave be forced up to the high pitch of a soprano, especially in Verdi's music, without losing much of its power and clearness. We never heard Le Franc's magnificent voice to better advantage It is a remarkable organ, this voice. Nature has endowed it with a brilliancy, clear, round tone and sympathetic quality, which we rarely hear on the stage nowadays, but it is a treacherous voice, and deceives its possessor and the public at the most unexpected time. Last night Le Franc was in magnificent voice, and we have not heard for a long time such a superb rendition of the *rôle* of Manrico. Still we question the policy of the management placing on the bills, "Signor Le Franc will on this occasion introduce his celebrated high C." It is too much like the line in a circus bill, "Mr. Weihanlosky will introduce the celebrated trick pony." Mme. Gazzaniga is a fine Azucena, second only to Adelaide Phillips in this country, and Signor Reina is a distant voiced Di Luna. The chorus was of the usual execrable standard, and Signor Nicolai had considerable work with his orchestra. A matinee of the "Trovatore" will be given to-day, and "Un Ballo en Maschera" is promised for Tuesday.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—"Kind to a Fault" is the title of a new comedy by William Brough, which was performed last evening at this house. The plot of the piece, like all its predecessors by the same author, is founded on a chapter of mistakes, in which the different characters are involved through the absurd jealousy of a Mr. Drewitt (Mr. E. A. Eberle), and the foolish conduct of a Mr. Frank Goldsworthy (Mr. J. L. Hall), who, by being "kind to a fault" gets into all manner of scrapes, which culminate in a general uproar at the end of the first act. There were also an elopement, an indignant parent, the usual hide-and-seek business and angry recriminations from which, however, the several parties happily emerged by mutual explanations before the fall of the curtain. The dialogue of the comedy is sparkling throughout. The part of Mrs. Drewitt, performed by Miss Edwin, gave her full scope for the display of her talents. Mr. M W. Leffingwell gave a very amusing representation of the stupid flunky, whose ambition it is to keep "an early breakfast-house." His amours with Jerry, the chambermaid (well acted by Miss Bella Horton), and his fits of jealousy, provoked the merriment of the audience. Mr. Hall enacted the leading character in his usual finished and masterly manner. The performance concluded with the burlesque of "Aladdin," in which Mr. Leffingwell, as the Widow Twankey, caused roars of laughter. To night Miss Lina Edwin will take her benefit in the burlesques of "Jack Sheppard" and "Aladdin," and we hope a large house will show that she has a strong hold on public favor

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Matinées will be given to day at the following theatres.—Fifth Avenue, "Saratoga," Wallack's, "War;" Booth's, "Rip Van Winkle;" Olympic, "Wee Willie Winkie," Lina Edwin's, "Kind to a Fault" and "Aladdin;" Niblo's, "Black Crook;" Fourteenth street theatre, "Trovatore;" Grand Opera House, "Brigands;" Bowery, Globe, Comique, Circus, Tony Pastor's, Apollo Hall, Association Hall, Hooley's, Park and Brooklyn Opera House.

The Philharmonic Society give a grand concert at the Academy to night.

Miss Lina Edwin, one of the most popular actresses in her line on the stage, takes a benefit at her pretty little theatre to-night.

The third Orpheon concert will be given at Apollo Hall this evening, with a grand ball as a valuable accessory.

Mr. George Hews, the talented young lecturer, delivers his new semi-comic lecture, "Home, Sweet Home," at Dr. Garnet's this evening.

L. F. Harrison has a choice matinée concert this afternoon at Steinway Hall, followed by a ball at Irving Hall.

Mr. Joseph H. Walsh, a young violinist of considerable talent and excellent school, gave a very successful concert at Lyric Hall on Thursday evening. He was assisted by Miss C. V. Hutchings, Miss Emma C. Terry, Signor Filippi and Mr. H. E. Browne.

A grand sacred concert will be given at St. Stephen's church, Twenty-eighth street, on Sunday evening, by Miss Jenny Busk, Miss Clara Perl, Miss Alma Krause, Le Franc, Goodall and H. E. Danforth, assisted by a large orchestra.

Dr. William Berge, the accomplished organist of St. Francis Xavier's church, is preparing some masses for his intimable choir which will make a sensation in church music circles.

Mlle. Fanny Janauschek's tour through the West was one of unexampled success. Everywhere she was greeted by large houses and won the most enthusiastic encomiums by her grand, impressive style of acting. Already she has received numerous offers of engagements from managers in various parts of the country.

The second concert of the newly organized band of the Ninth regiment will take place at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening. It is a body of musicians such as any leader might be proud of.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams met with great success during their late engagement at Providence.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Wesley Smead.

A despatch from Poughkeepsie announces the death, in that city, of Dr. Wesley Smead. He celebrated the 70th anniversary of his birthday at the Morgan House two weeks ago, on which occasion he gave $5,000 to the Widows' Home in Cincinnati, making $57,000 he has given that institution in all. He has also given liberally to charitable institutions in this city. He was the author of several valuable works. He was well known in the West, and also in business circles in New York city.

FIRE IN BARCLAY STREET.

At about half-past twelve o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the top floor of O'Shea's publishing house, No. 27 Barclay street. The firemen were promptly on the ground and soon mastered the flames. All the contents of the top floor were destroyed, and the books and other things on the other floors were damaged by water. The loss and the amount of insurance could not be ascertained

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FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

The Germans to Occupy France After Peace is Declared.

Bombardment of the Southern Forts of Paris.

GERMAN SUCCESS ON THE SEINE

THE FRENCH DEFEATED.

More About the Battle Near Arras.

The Germans Claim to Have Repulsed the French.

AFTER THE WAR.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

France to be Occupied by Germans After the War.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1871.

The London *Times'* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs under date of yesterday the following important intelligence, which I forward specially for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

FRANCE TO BE OCCUPIED AFTER PEACE.

After peace has been declared between the French and Germans France will be occupied by the latter for some time. It is stated that the French prisoners now in Germany will be sent to Metz, which is now regarded as a German fortress, and will be kept there until the period resolved upon for the occupation has expired.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Communications with Paris—The Southern Forts Bombarded.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1871.

A despatch from Brest, dated to-day, states that the French government informs the telegraph companies that messages for Paris will be accepted to be forwarded by pigeons at sender's risk. The charge is ten cents per word, and messages must not exceed twenty words.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE SOUTHERN FORTS.

A despatch from Versailles dated January 5 states that the bombardment of the southern forts of Paris commenced at nine o'clock that (Thursday) morning.

THE BATTLE NEAR ARRAS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Whereabouts of the French Army—Faidherbe's Order—The Germans Claim to Have Repulsed the French.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1871.

The French Army of the North returned to its encampment near Royelles after the battle of the 3d inst.

GENERAL FAIDHERBE'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

General Faidherbe, in an order of the day, says:—

SOLDIERS—In the battle of Pont Noyelles you victoriously held your positions. At Bapaume you carried all the positions of the enemy. This time he will not deny your victory. By your valor and constancy you have deserved well of your country. As soon as we have obtained provisions and ammunition we will continue operations.

GERMAN CLAIM OF HAVING REPULSED THE FRENCH.

A despatch from Versailles dated January 5 states that General Manteuffel reports that an attack, made by considerable masses of the enemy, was repulsed near Sopignies on Monday with small loss on our side and a heavy loss to the enemy, including 250 prisoners. On Tuesday General von Goeben, with the Fifteenth division, victoriously repelled an attack of the Army of the North near Bapaume. At the end of the last fight the enemy began a retreat which soon became disastrous to them in consequence of the close pursuit of our cavalry. We have already taken 600 prisoners.

THE FIGHTING ON THE SEINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

German Success on the Seine—Guns and Prisoners Captured—Manteuffel's and Bentheim's Reports.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1871.

The Prussians on the morning of the 4th surprised and dispersed a French force on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing three stands of colors, two cannon and 450 prisoners.

MANTEUFFEL CLAIMS A VICTORY ON THE SEINE.

General Manteuffel telegraphs from Amiens on the 3d instant that General Bentheim, with troops from the First army corps, attacked the French early in the morning of that day (Tuesday) on the left banks of the Seine and captured three cannon, three flags and 500 prisoners.

GENERAL BENTHEIM'S REPORT.

General Bentheim himself telegraphs from Rouen on the 4th, confirming the above intelligence and adds that he has pursued the enemy beyond Boargachard. The battle lasted throughout the day.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Siege of Belfort—German Situation on the Saone.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1871.

The siege of Belfort continues.

THE SITUATION ON THE SAONE.

General Glumer, commanding the German forces in the valley of the Saone, reports that he evacuated Dijon in accordance with orders from headquarters and reached Vesoul on the 29th ult. He adds that he still holds the passage of the river Saone.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial Relations to the Emperor of Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the HERALD specially to-day that the London *Times* has just received a telegram from Vienna, which states that the government of his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will, according to the request of Count Bismarck, reorganize a Cabinet representative to serve at the Court of the King of Prussia at Versailles.

ENGLAND.

The Bank of England Returns.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1871.

The usual official statement of the amount of bullion in the Bank of England, just made public, shows the increase of specie in the vaults since the date of the last weekly statement to be £321,000.

Melancholy Accident on Shipboard.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1871.

Telegrams from North Britain report the occurrence of a melancholy and most fatal accident on shipboard thus:—Four sailors have been suffocated by charcoal in the forecastle of an Italian brig anchored in the Tyne. The vessel herself took fire and was partially burned.

War Alarms.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1871.

The alarm and fear of a general European war still prevail here. The British Cabinet remains in a vigilant yet cautious attitude. It is said that the government has ordered 80,000 rifles of a new pattern.

JAVA.

Military Conspiracy—Plot to Seize the Island.

BATAVIA, JAVA, Via LONDON, Jan. 5, 1871.

I have information to day which conveys the intelligence that a plot has been discovered among the Swiss troops, who serve by regular hire, under the Netherlands officials, in the Dutch-Indian army, to assassinate the Governor General and seize the island.

WESTERN POLITICS

Nomination of Senator Norton's Successor.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 6, 1871.

Colonel O. P. Stearns has been nominated for the short term in the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Norton.

Message of the Governor of Indiana—The State Finances and the Railroad and Canal Taxes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6, 1871.

The Legislature met in joint convention this afternoon to hear the Governor's message, which is very long and relates principally to State matters. Referring to the State debt the Governor says that the financial condition of the State, so far as the liquidation of the foreign indebtedness is concerned, is most satisfactory, and practically all the foreign debt of the State, except $173,000 of war loan bonds, issued under the authority of the Legislature of 1861, has been redeemed. The domestic debt of the State, including $3,551,216 of non-negotiable bonds given to the school fund, is $3,070,601. There being no further need for an agency at New York or for the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, the Governor recommends that both be dispensed with immediately, and says there will be no injustice or impropriety in requiring holders of the few remaining certificates to receive their money at the State Treasury.

The Wabash and Erie Canal debt is then referred to at great length, and the Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to a renewal of the effort which is about to be made by the holders of that stock to induce the General Assembly to charge the payment thereof on the Treasury of the State, and earnestly recommends the passage of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, so as to declare that no act of the Legislature shall ever take effect or become a law of this State, whereby the said canal stocks, or any part thereof, shall be recognized as a debt of the State, or be charged upon the treasury thereof, by way of redeeming the said canal stock or otherwise, until such act of legislation shall have been submitted to and be justified by the qualified electors of this State at a special election to be held for that purpose.

The Governor also calls attention to the glaring defects in the present laws for the assessment and taxation of railroads, through which great injustice is done to the State and to owners of other kinds of property subject to taxation, and repeats a recommendation made to the last General Assembly, that provision be made for taxing the shares and stock in national and other banks for municipal purposes as other property is taxable.

The Message of Governor McClurg, of Missouri—The Brown-Schurz Split.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6, 1870.

The House and Senate adjourned to-day until Monday, after hearing Governor McClurg's message read. Governor McClurg's message congratulates the people on the present prosperous and peaceful condition of the State; says the recent revolution of the ballot box is creditable to the people; asserts that there was no organized party or faction opposed to any of the constitutional amendments recently voted, and believes there will be no trouble in the future if those in power will promptly punish those who may attempt to disturb the restored peaceful relations.

STATE RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Another Amendment Case in San Francisco—The State Attorney General's Argument for State Rights as Superior to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6, 1871.

The case of the Sheriff Jackson, of Trinity county, charged with the violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, by collecting a mining tax from the Chinese, has been argued at length on a demurrer, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Hoffman, of the District Court, and Judge Sawyer, of the Circuit Court. The defence was conducted by Attorney General Hamilton and associate counsel, who claimed that the amendments could not affect local taxation or the administration of justice, as to hold the contrary opinion would imply a complete abolition of State sovereignty. The point made by counsel was taken under advisement, but the demurrer will undoubtedly be overruled. The case will be tried by a jury on Tuesday next.

ALABAMA RAILROAD BONDS.

Failure of the Alabama and Chattanooga to Pay Interest Due on their Bonds—The Bonds Endorsed by the State.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6, 1871.

There is much excitement here in business circles over the reported failure of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad to pay the January interest on their first mortgage bonds, endorsed by the State of Alabama, and the statement that the Governor of Alabama cannot provide for the payment of the interest by the State until the Legislature meets. The laws of this State make it the duty of the Governor to pay the interest on endorsed bonds whenever the roads fail to pay, so that holders of bonds endorsed by the State of Georgia are sure of their interest being paid promptly, without waiting for special legislation.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial for Murder in Binghamton—The Prisoner His Own Counsel.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1871.

The hearing of the testimony in the case of Edward Ruloff, indicted for the murder of Frederick A. Merrick, a clerk in Halbert's dry goods store in this city, last August, was begun to-day. District Attorney Hopkins, for the people, is assisted by Lewis Seymour and Attorney General Champlain; while Ruloff's counsel are Governor Becker, of this city, N. D. Whitney and Charles L. Bearles, of Hudson city. It will be remembered that three burglars entered the store and found two clerks asleep. The clerks awakened and a fight took place, resulting in the shooting of one of the clerks. Two of the burglars, who were wounded in the affray, were captured in the Chemango river immediately after their escape from the store, and Ruloff is on trial as the third burglar and one of the murderers. To-day the surviving clerk, Gilbert L. Barrows, was among the witnesses and I called Ruloff as one of the men who assisted in the murder. Ruloff conducted the cross examination in his own behalf. The trial will probably occupy a week.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Sobo y to Blame in the Tennessee Accident—Another Accident in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1871.

The officers of various railroads here, after investigating the late railroad accident, publish a card exonerating the officers of the road from all blame, as the breaking of the axle could not have been foreseen. All the wounded are doing well, and it is believed they will recover.

Another accident occurred to the express train for New Orleans, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, south of Grenada, last night, caused by running off the track. The engine and three cars were smashed. Louis Marble, the engineer, was severely and probably fatally injured; the fireman was also injured, but none of the passengers were hurt.

PRIM'S MURDER.

Special Details from the Scene of Assassination.

Visit to the Residence of the Dying General—Profound Sympathy for the Wounded Soldier—The Work of the Surgeons—Death's Fiat—Senora, the Widow—Parliamentary Tribute to the Memory of the Soldier—Party Feeling Assuaged by Grief—Street Scenes During a Storm—Madrid in an Interregnum—Constitutionalism and Cabinet Organization.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1871.

I have received a further and very interesting correspondence from the special writers of the HERALD in Madrid on the subject of the melancholy death of Marshal Prim. I proceed to forward the contents of the despatches by cable telegram to New York, notwithstanding your extended report by the same source of communication, as already transmitted.

The advices bear date in Madrid, Saturday, December 31, 1870.

A special HERALD writer says:—General Prim lies dead at his residence in the building of the Ministry of War.

It was known in the city during the day generally that his wounds, received at the hands of the assassins, were of a much more serious character than what was conveyed to the public by the official bulletins and the announcements of his medical attendants. Rumors prevailed only yesterday that the General was already dead, but that the government was disposed to keep the matter of the fact of his decease secret until the officials had taken measures to prevent a popular outbreak, which was anticipated, I may say dreaded.

VISIT TO THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.

I went over to the office of the Ministry of War at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon in quest of intelligence with respect to the actual condition of Marshal Prim, and also to observe the existing situation of affairs.

There appeared to be an oppressive air of restraint hanging over and prevailing in the very midst of the groups of military men, civil officers, and palace dependents, who filled the spacious saloons. This has been so during the day and night which has elapsed since the commission of the murderous attack in the street.

PROFOUND SYMPATHY.

A very anxious—nervous I may term it—watch was kept by the soldiers on the inner door leading to the private rooms of the General, the door being opened only occasionally, in order to afford passage to some officer or servant bearing a message from the surgeons or attendants who were serving within.

On a table in the outer hall lay a large, antique fashioned basket, which was, even then, half filled with the cards of the visitors who had called to make inquiries after his health. There was also a book in which the more anxious friends and callers might register their names in autograph.

THE SURGEONS AND THEIR BULLETINS.

Every one could learn of the condition of the illustrious patient. When I arrived the bulletin was as follows:—"Fever following the usual course. Condition favorable as could be hoped."

DYING.

At the hour of four o'clock the symptoms were alarming. General Prim became unconscious. There was appearance of congestion of the brain.

The surgeons and physicians, seven in number, had a consultation. After due deliberation they pronounced the case beyond all hope of remedy or cure. He was, as it was written, "out of the reach of science."

HIS WIFE.

This melancholy news was broken to the weeping wife of the General and Regent. The Señora Prim was again summoned to the place which she had constantly occupied, and only just quitted a moment before and, for a moment, by the bed of the dying man her husband.

Such of the Cabinet Ministers as were immediately at hand and a few of his private friends were also called.

DEAD.

General Prim never rallied from the comatose state.

He remained entirely unconscious until the moment when he breathed his last.

THE LAST MOMENT.

There appeared to be some uncertainty existing as to the exact time at which he died. As has been officially announced in the Madrid *Gazette*, the sad event took place at a quarter to nine o'clock in the evening, but the Acting Secretary of War says in his proclamation that "Prim died at forty-six minutes past eight o'clock."

This latter is a trifling discrepancy indeed when compared with the truth that the fact of his death was known in all the principal cafés in the city of Madrid at a few minutes past seven o'clock, and that troops were then already hurrying from their quarters in order to take up positions in and near his late residence. The Ministerial journals fix on the hour of eight o'clock as the profound moment. My own impression is that it was much earlier—between the hours of six and seven o'clock.

The news was made public at the Ministry soon after nine o'clock. It was announced to the Cortes at a quarter to ten.

PARLIAMENTARY TRIBUTE.

There was a night session of the Legislature. Young Mora, then Minister of the Colonies, but now, it is said, holding the portfolio of Finance, delivered a most eloquent and feeling address on the occasion. He recapitulated the many virtues of the deceased General and extolled his elevated patriotism. Prim, he said, "had consecrated with his own blood the great work of the September revolution—a work which his own hands had reared." The orator concluded by calling on the Cortes for a vote "of condolence with the widow, and also one expressive of the national loss, of sympathy with the people of Spain and of confidence in the Cabinet of the nation."

The parliamentary leaders and orators of each of the different political parties followed in their turn of right of address.

Señor Aligreda, for the government, moved to suspend the national business out of respect to his memory.

The fiery Carlist, Vinader, added his quota of praise of Prim's heroism and "patriotism." He agreed with the Cabinet in their testimony of respect and its appropriateness.

The democratic leader, Martos, who is now one of the first of the adherents of the new reign, spoke with his usual felicity of expression and feeling and force.

The Montpensierists were not behind the others.

Even the republican Deputies who remained in the Chamber in order to guard the observations of members of their party, after the withdrawal of their party associates from further participation in the debates of the night, spoke out, as was expected they would, denouncing the crime and deploring its terrible issue.

At length came Señor Rios Rosas, who had just risen from a sick bed, and asked for the reading again of the proposition for Parliamentary condolence. His wish having been complied with, Rosas denounced the movement as one which tended to couple a sad event with a vote of confidence in the government—a vote which, he alleged, "many of the members could not conscientiously give."

The resolution was voted with acclamation, notwithstanding Rosas' opposition.

The Cortes adjourned some [illegible] afterwards, "to reassemble at the call of the President."

WHAT THE [illegible] SAID.

Outside of the legislative hall, in the city, the public feeling was one of sorrow and deep alarm, although the people were not by any means demonstrative.

SEVERE WEATHER—PAUPERISM AND ROYALISM.

The weather was bitterly cold during the evening and night. The streets were almost deserted by the inhabitants and visitors to the city. In the Puerta del Sol, a thoroughfare which is usually crowded as the lengthy hours of the evening advance, there were to be seen but a few poor strolling fiddlers, who were huddled over a couple of fires which had been lighted in order to thaw out the frost preparatory to the builders commencing the work of erecting the public platforms and grand arch for the reception in honor of the new King.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

After much exhortation Admiral Topete consented to accept temporarily the portfolio of war, and permanently the portfolio of state with the presidency of the council, while Ayala took the colonial office, which he held once before. To-day the same sturdy old cock fighting sailor, who bids fair to be as game to principles as of the long-spurred birds he loves to set on every Sunday morning in the Santa Barbara circus of cocks, flings everything to the winds, intent only on saving his country, and hurries off to Carthagena to meet the new King and to bring him to Madrid to be crowned.

THE MURDERERS STILL AT LARGE.

I need only add, to cap the climax to the last few days' record, that the assassins have not been tracked yet. When the offensive Azcarraga was murdered by the progressista mob last June, a howl was raised at the Ministry because the murderers were uncaught. The government seems powerless now, and their police at Madrid have demonstrated their inefficiency. It is hoped that the new *régime* will reorganize the force and provide policemen who will be found on duty and not "loafing" with braziers full of hot coal, at the entrance to the Cortes.

SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS' CABINET.

List of the Ministers as Latest Revised.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1871.

I have just received a telegram report from Madrid on the subject of the ministerial arrangements of the new King Amadeus, which corrects the former statements of the composition of the Spanish Cabinet, as follows:—

Marshal Serrano.....President of the Council.
Cristinos Martos.....Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Juan Ulloa.....Minister of Justice.
Rear Admiral Beranger..Minister of Marine.
Praxedes M. Sagasta....Minister of the Interior.
Don Zorilla.....Minister of Public Works.
Francisco Ayala.....Minister of the Colonies.

SKETCHES OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

We give below sketches of the members of the new Spanish Ministry, a list of whose names will be found above.

Marshal Serrano.

It is almost superfluous to say anything about the first President of the Council of Ministers appointed by the new King of Spain. Marshal Serrano was born in Cadiz on the 13th of November, 1810, and, entering the army at any early age, distinguished himself during the war of independence. At the start of his public career he devoted himself to the interests of the Queen Mother and in 1843 aided in the overthrow of Espartero. After the restoration of Christina he became an ally of Narvaez in attempting to drive Olozaga from power. Soon after the marriage of Queen Isabella he became so influential that it was publicly charged that she was his mistress; and although he fought bravely against public odium, and succeeded in overthrowing the Duke of Sotomaya, he was finally compelled to yield. Serrano then became a liberal, and in 1859 was appointed Captain General of Grenada. In 1854 he was exiled from Spain, having been implicated in the Saragossa insurrection. He soon returned, however, and was made Captain General of New Castile. In this position he aided the *coup d'état* of Marshal O'Donnell in 1856. The following year he was sent to Paris as Ambassador, from 1859 to 1861 was Director and Colonel General of Artillery, and in 1865 was Captain General of Madrid. For a brief time in 1866 he acted as President of the Spanish Senate. He aided in the conspiracy which overthrew Queen Isabella in 1868, and soon after was chosen Regent of Spain, which position he held until King Amadeus arrived. The title of Marshal Serrano is Duke de la Torre.

Don Cristinos Martos.

This gentleman—the new Minister of Foreign Affairs—was formerly a lawyer, and used to belong to the extreme wing of the liberal party, but is now a monarchist. He has been President of the Cortes. Before the revolution of 1868 he and Rivero were generally considered to belong to the republican party, but after the revolution they and their followers refused to sit in the Cortes with the men who, under the leadership of Castellar and Figueras, proclaimed themselves publicly as republicans. He and Rivero established a new party, called "democratic monarchists." He is about thirty-eight years of age and has already been Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Cabinet presided over by General Prim in November and December, 1869. He undertook to promote the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the throne of Spain, which was favored by General Prim, but it failed through the intrigues of parties who opposed this and managed to frighten the mother of the Duke of Genoa into a refusal of her consent, upon which Martos resigned, but has ever since sided with the candidature of some Italian prince. Since his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs he has distinguished himself on several occasions in the Cortes, particularly by his opinions on the questions of religious liberty and separation of Church from State, which he has strenuously advocated. He is evidently a man of the most advanced liberal ideas, although it appears that by the peculiarity of his manners he has not hitherto attained a very wide popularity. He will be a very strong supporter of the present dynasty, as his reputation as a statesman is set upon the success of the present King of Spain. During the reign of Isabella he was, like many other patriots, exiled from Spain.

Rear Admiral Beranger.

The new Minister of Marine is an old navy officer, who took part in the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty. He is about fifty years of age. He has not been mixed up with politics, but understands the routine of his department. He took part in several naval engagements in the war between Spain and Chile.

Don Praxedes M. Sagasta.

This gentleman was Minister of the Interior after the overthrow of Isabella, and Minister of Foreign Affairs during the whole of 1870 under Prim. He is an advanced liberal and was exiled during the reign of Isabella. He took a prominent part in all the events of the last year, which culminated in the present war between France and Prussia. He advocated the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern. Don Sagasta is an engineer by profession.

Don Joan Ulloa,

new Minister of Justice, is an old politician. He began his career as a journalist, and belongs to the unionist party, of which General O'Donnell was formerly the chief. He is a constitutional monarchist. Serrano is at present looked upon as the leader of this party. Ulloa is a man of great abilities, an excellent writer and speaker. During the latter years of the reign of Isabella he was Spanish Minister to Italy. For some time after the dethronement of Isabella he and his party were considered as supporters of the candidature of the Duke of Montpensier, but he will be a staunch supporter of Amadeus and has great influence with his party.

Don Francisco Ayala,

the new Minister of the Colonies, is the well known poet and dramatic author. He is a very liberal man, and threw himself heart and soul into the movement of 1868, which resulted in the overthrow of Isabella. Immediately after the revolution he was appointed Minister of the Colonies, but resigned his portfolio, after a few months, on account of changes in the Ministry. He cannot be considered as a leading politician.

Don Zorilla.

We know nothing of Don Zorilla, the new Minister of Public Works, unless he be Don Jose Zorrilla y Moral, the Spanish poet, born at Valladolid in February, 1817, and distinguished for his poetics. He may not be the man, however.

THE MIDDIES' BALL.

Grand Display at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The Ball of the Midshipmen—The President and His Cabinet Present—Magnificent Array of Belles and Beauties and of Military and Naval Heroes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1871.

The following account of the Middies' Ball has been received from your correspondent at Annapolis to-night:—The usual quietness of this city has been somewhat changed to-day by a more than ordinary influx of strangers and the arrival of a larger number of the fair sex than usually falls to the good fortune of the capital of "My Maryland" to entertain. In the morning the weather was everything but inviting and it was easy to prognosticate disappointment as to the number of visitors, but by noon a clearer sky inspired hopes of

A PLEASANT DAY,

and the incoming trains, bearing their precious freights from North and South, have gladdened the hearts of our future naval heroes. Welcome faces delighted many hearts and foreshadow a festive greeting to-night.

The occasion of the gathering is the annual ball of the first class of the Naval Academy, which at the moment I write (midnight) is in the full blaze of youthful glory. Two thousand invitations were issued. Among the distinguished guests whom the youthful middies aspired to gather to their entertainment were the President and Vice President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, Admiral Porter, General Sherman, the Ambassadors of foreign nations, Senators, Representatives, chiefs of departments, the prominent citizens of the Union and their own dear friends, with their families. The list of the invited speaks the budding forth of the innate ambition of young, manly hearts,

THE MIDDIES ON DECK.

The committee directing the ball is composed of Midshipmen C. Wood, A. Ward, H. H. Barrol, F. H. Lefaver, C. W. Bartlett, P. Busbee, J. T. Edson and S. A. Stanton. The committee have decorated the gymnasium and transformed it into an Aladdin's palace—a gem of beauty and everywhere abounding with the ruling thought significant of the service. In the centre is a fountain sending forth its sprays of crystal, while its banks in green moss are inscribed with the ever-pleasant welcome in white roses. The pillars surrounding the fountain are wreathed with evergreens, and overhanging all are the banners of the nations. The walls are ornamented with artistic designs, forming combinations of pistols, bayonets and rammods, and illuminated by the gas encircling them into dazzling sunlight rays and brilliant stars.

LOVE MAKING.

Here and there, around the circle walls, are resting couches, where gushing love pours forth its most ardent sentiment of adoration, and, as if anticipating their inevitable thoughts, in the roof is inscribed the mottoes that speak the inspiration of warm hearts—"Talk low if you talk love," "Forewarned is forearmed," "Even foxes can be caught." Over a glittering circle of sabres is inscribed "Fidelity to our country, right or wrong," and another analagous sentiment was "Ce que dois advienne que pourra." Some wag of the class writes the suggestive admonition "Pas a pas on va bien loin," and a classical genius puts the guests at task with the assurance "Non nobis solum."

THE DANCING

commenced at half-past ten o'clock, and by eleven the floor was filled with as brilliant an assemblage as the most ambitious of the gallant midshipmen could have desired. At this late hour, and in the midst of such dazzling beauty, it is impossible to describe in detail the appearance of the bewitching creatures present. The fair readers of the HERALD need only take the latest fashion plates and intensify the richness and variety of the artist's pencil and colors and there they will find the photograph of this evening's ball at Annapolis.

AMONG THE LADIES

present I noticed Mrs. Admiral Porter and Miss Porter, Mrs. Commodore Worden and Miss Worden, Mrs. General John C. Fremont and Miss Fremont. I see promenading around commodores and generals, colonels, majors, captains, and an infinite variety of other officials, civil, military and naval, and belles from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Newport, and not a few of Annapolis.

SUPPER

is ordered for one o'clock, and the mazy dance will continue to the break of day. Happy youth and sober age are alike enchanted with the gorgeous galaxy of beauty before them and around them *ad infinitum*.

MOUNT WASHINGTON WEATHER REPORT.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1871.

At seven P. M. the barometer showed 23.021, being a change since last report of minus .04. Thermometer 11 degrees above zero; relative humidity, .89; wind W.; velocity of wind, 61 miles per hour. To-day the clouds on the mountains have been so dense that an object not five yards distant could not be seen. The thickness of the frost on the building has reached three feet on an average. We noticed a snowflake this morning of a hitherto undescribed form.

REWARDS FOR THE POLICE.

The Rule Prohibiting the Acceptance of Presents to be Enforced.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, a communication was received from the Board of Health asking their assistance in helping remove the occupants of an unsafe building at No. 59 Baxter street, who had received the regular notice, and refuse to vacate the premises. The communication was referred to the Superintendent. The following resolution, in reference to officers receiving money, was passed:—

Resolved, That the Superintendent notify the officers and members of the force that the law and police regulations prohibiting them from receiving any reward or presents without notice thereof and the permission of the Board will be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter neither the officers nor the men will be permitted to receive any present for police services unless such services are both meritorious and extraordinary.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 5—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and the account. American securities closed firm. Five-twenty bonds of the issue of 1862, 89½; old issue 1865's, 89½; 1867's, 88¾. Ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks closed steady. Illinois Central Railway shares, 114¾; Erie Railway shares, 19¼; Atlantic and Great Western shares, 28¾.

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LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs closed unchanged at the following prices:—California white wheat, 11s. 8d. red Western new spring wheat, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 1d. a 10s. 6d.; red winter, 10s. Western flour, 28s. 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, new, 31s. 9d. Oats, 5s. Barley, 5s. Peas, 40s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—4:30 P. M.—Pork, 82s. 6d. Cheese, 76s. Bacon, 56s. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—4:30 P. M.—Produce unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 5—4:30 P. M.—Sugar closed active for spot and to arrive at the following quotations:—Spot, No. 12, to arrive, 23s. 3d. Linseed oil, firmer, at 29s a 29s 6d.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

General Samuel T. Richards died at Warrensburg, N. Y., yesterday morning.

Timothy Roberts, aged forty years, cut his throat fatally yesterday in Lowell, Mass.

Joseph Swiedzich, of Cohoes, Mass., committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself.

A number of Californians have arrived in Salt Lake on mining business. New and rich discoveries continue to be made.

An entire block of tenements and other houses in Manchester, N. H., were burned on Thursday. The amount of the losses is not reported.

Joseph T. Buckman, a Frenchman, was blown to pieces in the Bloomer Tunnel on Thursday night, by the premature explosion of a blasting cartridge.

On the 4th instant coal was discovered three miles south of Kingston, Utah. There are three veins, one seven inches, another two and a half feet and the third ten feet thick.

The testimony for the prosecution in the smuggling case against D. K. Hill and others in Boston has closed, and the defence is being presented. The trial has now lasted nine days.

The Supreme Court at Salt Lake is occupied with the case of Gaske & Co. vs. Salt Lake City, on the matter of an appropriation granted some time ago in regard to the sealing of liquor.

Another accident occurred to the Mississippi Central Railroad on Thursday night. The express train from the north south of Grenada, smashing the engine and three cars and fatally injuring the engineer.

A largely attended meeting of Germans was held in St. Louis on Thursday night, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted strongly protesting against the sale of arms by the government to France.

In an affray, at Virginia city, Nevada, on Thursday, a gambler, named John Britton, was shot twice by a young man named Gerrard, a son of William Gerrard, who was recently appointed Private Secretary to Governor Bradley. The wounds are supposed to be mortal.

A member of the Cherokee National Council, now in St. Louis, states that an order has passed that body, granting to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway a right of way through the lands of the Cherokee Nation; also a right to cut timber for the construction of the road.

A Cairo, Ill., despatch says, the steamer Memphis brings intelligence of the sinking of the S. E. Turner, near Island No. 10, on Wednesday night. She struck a hidden snag, supposed to be a sunken tree, and has now the shore, badly injured, with water up to her boiler decks. No lives were lost, but the cargo, consisting chiefly of liquor, is a total loss. Cabinet Work cabins and can be raised.

THE MIDDIES' BALL.

Grand Display at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The Ball of the Midshipmen—The President and His Cabinet Present—Magnificent Array of Belles and Beauties and of Military and Naval Heroes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1871.

The following account of the Middies' Ball has been received from your correspondent at Annapolis to-night:—The usual quietness of this city has been somewhat changed to-day by a more than ordinary influx of strangers and the arrival of a larger number of the fair sex than usually falls to the good fortune of the capital of "My Maryland" to entertain. In the morning the weather was everything but inviting and it was easy to prognosticate disappointment as to the number of visitors, but by noon a clearer sky inspired hopes of

A PLEASANT DAY,

and the incoming trains, bearing their precious freights from North and South, have gladdened the hearts of our future naval heroes. Welcome faces delighted many hearts and foreshadow a festive greeting to-night.

The occasion of the gathering is the annual ball of the first class of the Naval Academy, which at the moment I write (midnight) is in the full blaze of youthful glory. Two thousand invitations were issued. Among the distinguished guests whom the youthful middies aspired to gather to their entertainment were the President and Vice President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, Admiral Porter, General Sherman, the Ambassadors of foreign nations, Senators, Representatives, chiefs of departments, the prominent citizens of the Union and their own dear friends, with their families. The list of the invited speaks the budding forth of the innate ambition of young, manly hearts,

THE MIDDIES ON DECK.

The committee directing the ball is composed of Midshipmen C. Wood, A. Ward, H. H. Barrol, F. H. Lefaver, C. W. Bartlett, P. Busbee, J. T. Edson and S. A. Stanton. The committee have decorated the gymnasium and transformed it into an Aladdin's palace—a gem of beauty and everywhere abounding with the ruling thought significant of the service. In the centre is a fountain sending forth its sprays of crystal, while its banks in green moss are inscribed with the ever-pleasant welcome in white roses. The pillars surrounding the fountain are wreathed with evergreens, and overhanging all are the banners of the nations. The walls are ornamented with artistic designs, forming combinations of pistols, bayonets and rammods, and illuminated by the gas encircling them into dazzling sunlight rays and brilliant stars.

LOVE MAKING.

Here and there, around the circle walls, are resting couches, where gushing love pours forth its most ardent sentiment of adoration, and, as if anticipating their inevitable thoughts, in the roof is inscribed the mottoes that speak the inspiration of warm hearts—"Talk low if you talk love," "Forewarned is forearmed," "Even foxes can be caught." Over a glittering circle of sabres is inscribed "Fidelity to our country, right or wrong," and another analagous sentiment was "Ce que dois advienne que pourra." Some wag of the class writes the suggestive admonition "Pas a pas on va bien loin," and a classical genius puts the guests at task with the assurance "Non nobis solum."

THE DANCING

commenced at half-past ten o'clock, and by eleven the floor was filled with as brilliant an assemblage as the most ambitious of the gallant midshipmen could have desired. At this late hour, and in the midst of such dazzling beauty, it is impossible to describe in detail the appearance of the bewitching creatures present. The fair readers of the HERALD need only take the latest fashion plates and intensify the richness and variety of the artist's pencil and colors and there they will find the photograph of this evening's ball at Annapolis.

AMONG THE LADIES

present I noticed Mrs. Admiral Porter and Miss Porter, Mrs. Commodore Worden and Miss Worden, Mrs. General John C. Fremont and Miss Fremont. I see promenading around commodores and generals, colonels, majors, captains, and an infinite variety of other officials, civil, military and naval, and belles from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Newport, and not a few of Annapolis.

SUPPER

is ordered for one o'clock, and the mazy dance will continue to the break of day. Happy youth and sober age are alike enchanted with the gorgeous galaxy of beauty before them and around them *ad infinitum*.

MOUNT WASHINGTON WEATHER REPORT.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1871.

At seven P. M. the barometer showed 23.021, being a change since last report of minus .04. Thermometer 11 degrees above zero; relative humidity, .89; wind W.; velocity of wind, 61 miles per hour. To-day the clouds on the mountains have been so dense that an object not five yards distant could not be seen. The thickness of the frost on the building has reached three feet on an average. We noticed a snowflake this morning of a hitherto undescribed form.

REWARDS FOR THE POLICE.

The Rule Prohibiting the Acceptance of Presents to be Enforced.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, a communication was received from the Board of Health asking their assistance in helping remove the occupants of an unsafe building at No. 59 Baxter street, who had received the regular notice, and refuse to vacate the premises. The communication was referred to the Superintendent. The following resolution, in reference to officers receiving money, was passed:—

Resolved, That the Superintendent notify the officers and members of the force that the law and police regulations prohibiting them from receiving any reward or presents without notice thereof and the permission of the Board will be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter neither the officers nor the men will be permitted to receive any present for police services unless such services are both meritorious and extraordinary.

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LIVERPOOL BREADST

PRINCE ERIE A PLACE HUNTER.

The Suit Against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and Where It Shall be Tried.

Arguments of Opposing Counsel as to the Legality of the Trial—The Great Erie Magnate and Opera House Impresario Prefers New York Justice, and the Ramsey Coalition That of the Rural Districts—Only the Beginning of the Beginning, with No Possibility of Prophecy as to What the End Will Be.

The argument upon the appeal from the order of Judge Brady directing the trial of the suit of James Fisk, Jr., against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad to be held in Albany or Rensselaer county, whichever the plaintiff might elect—for the sake of making an appeal in the case the latter locality was chosen—was heard yesterday, at the Supreme Court, General Term, before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

Mr. David Dudley Field made the opening argument. He began with stating, in his usual clear and succinct manner, the character of the suit—that the plaintiff, being the holder of stock in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, sued Ramsey and the other directors for alleged breaches of trust, charging, first, that they had sold to Groesbeck & Co. 3,000 shares of their stock at $25 a share, when $100 a share was required; second, that they had secretly, in the night time, without notice to the stockholders or other directors, subscribed for 6,500 shares, in order that they might vote upon them to carry the election for directors; that, in order to pay ten per cent upon them, they had borrowed $130,000 of Groesbeck on a pledge of $150,000, of the property of the company, which had been embezzled for that purpose; that they had purloined the books to conceal the transaction; that Ramsey, by direction of Judge Smith, had been voted $60,000 in money and a large number of shares of stock, under the pretence of paying him for extra services in procuring State aid from the State Legislature, still he was receiving a salary from the company as its president and for other purposes, and that answers having been put in, some in March, some in August and some in October, a motion was finally made on behalf of twenty-nine out of thirty defendants to change the place of trial from New York to Albany, on the ground that there were twenty-eight witnesses for the defendants in Albany and twenty on the line of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The motion was opposed on affidavit showing that the plaintiff had sixty-three witnesses in New York and three in Brooklyn, and besides that the local influences in Albany would prevent a fair trial there. Having completed this summary he went on to argue that New York was the proper place to hear the appeal, made so by the tenth section of the Judiciary act of 1870; that the order was appealable, having been made in disregard of certain well known rules of law, such as that all the defendants should join in the application, or at least have notice of it; that the convenience of witnesses required the trial to be had here, and that the ends of justice would not be promoted by transferring the trial to a place where the influences were all adverse. He therefore contended that the order appealed from ought to be reversed. He claimed that the appeal calling for such reversal was based upon no mere technicalities, but that such reversal was a clear substantial right. He dwelt with great cogency on this point, and at various stages of the argument of course cited authorities establishing his view of the case.

Mr. Peckham responded with his usual characteristic freedom and boldness of utterance. After setting forth that this was an appeal made upon the pleadings and affidavit of Mr. Ramsey he contended that the vital points in the case were very simple and easy of elucidation. He urged that the putting in of a supplemental complaint changed radically the issues in the case and rendered necessary an almost entirely different course of action and a different line of defence. He proceeded to point out these differences and how it became necessary to change the place of trial. All was done regularly. His first point was that the present court had no jurisdiction. The order of Judge Brady changing the place of trial from New York to Rensselaer county was explicit and final. This order set forth distinctly that the place of trial shall be and hereby is changed from New York to Rensselaer county. The clerk had neglected to transmit the papers, but this made no difference. The order of the Court was in full force. It was true the clerk was responsible for his neglect, but if they were to wait until his case was disposed of it might be years before such culmination was reached. He next urged that the order was not appealable, and he quoted various authorities in support of his theory. The argument of the opposing counsel was ingenious, but fallacious. It was claimed by the other side that they had a substantial right to have the trial here. In reply to this as defined, as laid down in the code and court decisions, the meaning of substantial right. It was not in the present case, he contended, a mere question of law. After dwelling on this point at some length he urged, as his next point, that the plaintiff had waived his right of appeal in electing the place of trial. They made the motion on the ground of convenience to witnesses. They wished the trial to be held in Albany. They did not wish it to be held in Troy. This election was the plaintiff's. His Honor Judge Brady allowed this election, to remove any doubts of an impartial trial. He felt satisfied that the plaintiff would meet with as fair trial in one place as another, where his character and his outrageous robberies are known. The whole community shared the feelings, in this respect, of the good and virtuous people of Albany. His next point was that the fact that Herrick alone of the defendants did not join in this motion, did not vitiate it. The fact, he insisted, was that Herrick was no defendant. He was, he alleged, in the interest of the plaintiff. There was no prayer made for him. There was asked no judgment against him. Bringing up this objection was only a refined technicality, to which the other side was so wont to indulge. Having finished up Herrick, he entered upon a defence of Mr. Ramsay's affidavit of merits, which he claimed was fully in compliance with any legal requisition. As to the convenience of the witnesses, he claimed that, looking at the matter in this light, the trial should be held in Albany or Troy. All of a sudden Mr. Fisk had become very solicitous about witnesses. He wished to save them trouble. His affidavit was only in keeping with his general character of impudence and falsehood. That affidavit was false on this point, and they would only apply to him the old Latin aphorism—*Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*. Again reverting to the affidavit of Mr. Ramsay, he portrayed this document as a sample of legal completeness rarely to be found, and showed how in fulness and fairness of statements it compared with the affidavit of Mr. Fisk. Again going back to the convenience of witnesses, he insisted that when the Court came to look at the matter honestly they would find that the bulk of witnesses lived in Albany and on the line of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Altogether he urged, in conclusion, that every principle of right and justice called for the trial as stipulated in the order appealed from. Following the example of Mr. Field he also indulged in liberal citation of authorities.

Mr. Field responded. He began with reading the law on the subject of appeals, and then took up the points of the opposing counsel one by one. The objection of the opposing counsel, that the appeal had been waived because the order, as rescinded by Judge Brady, stated that the plaintiff elected to have the place of trial changed to Rensselaer county was, he insisted, most unfair. It simply continued, he further urged, what he had stated before Judge Brady on the resettlement of the order, and justified everything that had been done to get that order confirmed by a subsequent motion. It was a remarkable commentary on the criticism which had been made respecting resettlement and the subsequent appeal, that the counsel for Ramsay had here done the very things which he (Mr. Field) prophesied they would do to get rid of this appeal when they got the resettlement from Judge Brady in the form in which he had given it. He (Mr. Field) had gone back to Chambers to get a new stay on the new appeal from a new order, on the ground that the order of the 30th of December was a new order. The other side had abused him for doing so. They now came into court and contended that it was a new order, and on that ground claimed to put off the argument of the appeal until next term. Here, he stoutly asserted, was the grossest inconsistency. Again, as the resettlement, he (Mr. Field) insisted that he merely expressed his preference of Rensselaer over Albany, and that the order should so state, because, as he premised, if an election to take Rensselaer was stated in the order the other side would insist on the appeal coming on to be argued, and that the plaintiff had waived it by electing. The other side opposed such recital, as he (Mr. Field) claimed, and persuaded Judge Brady to take their expression of election, and the Judge acceded to their request that an election meant no more than a preference of Rensselaer over Albany; but now, when the case came on, the other side did just what he predicted, and insisted that the recital in the order meant, not that the plaintiff's counsel had signified this preference of Rensselaer over Albany, but had elected to take Rensselaer rather than any other county in the State. This, he contended, was a gross inconsistency and a perversion of the order and a justification of all that had been done on the plaintiff's part, and which the defendants had caused to be so grossly assailed. In conclusion he asked the Court to allow him to follow up the points to correct the recitals of that order. In case they would be of the opinion that the word "election" signified what the counsel on the other side now contended it did.

The Court reserved its decision.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

"The Utility of Oaths in Judicial Proceedings."

At a stated meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, in Plimpton Building, corner of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, Henry Wehle read a paper on "The Utility of Oaths in Judicial Proceedings." He said there was a marked difference of opinion among learned men in regard to the nature, force and utility of an oath, but all agreed as to the character of truth which the oath sought to ensure. The natural tendency of the human mind was to speak the truth, which was the spontaneous effusion of the human mind. Truth was like the natural food eaten from appetite; the lie was like physic, nauseous to the taste. Bentham said that even from the mouth of the most egregious liar truth must have issued one hundred times for the once a wilful falsehood had taken its place. The law did not invariably entertain this view of truth. It supposed that truth, if it were in the human mind, should be brought to the surface, as it were, by a process of mining. In ordinary affairs the assertions of men were taken for truth until the contrary was shown, but the law supposed that the only channel through which truth could pass was that of an oath. Yet a deliberate lie, told in connection with the ordinary affairs of society, produced as much harm as was produced by a deliberate lie before a judge and a jury. The distinction the law made in investing a lie in one case with greater enormity, necessarily reduced the criminality which ought to attach to it in the other, and failed to accomplish the desired object of securing greater veracity in courts. The imprecatory clause of an oath assumed that man can successfully invoke the Deity, thus encouraging superstition and corrupting good morals. It assumed the Deity can only punish for the crime of false oaths, or, in other words, punish for wilful lies, unless particularly solicited. The oath might have been of some use in former times; but its utility when it was first established is no argument for its utility at present, and even from its use in ancient times there was an argument rather for its inefficiency and impracticability. It was the institution of men who used to sell their own fellow-citizens into slavery when opportunity offered, and who believed it an irrefutable proof of the unchastity of a woman whose feet had been burned by her walking on a red hot ploughshare. The lecturer concluded with an interesting history of the oaths used under the Roman civil law and those of the English common law.

The next lecture of the winter course will be delivered by Charles Moran on the "Division of Labor and Competition."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Stated Session of the Association—War and Various Other Subjects Considered.

Rather a languid meeting of the New York Suffrage Society was held yesterday at their rooms, corner of Sixteenth street and Broadway. An address was read by Mrs. Whitney, in which the subject of war in its relations to woman was considered. The lady disclaimed any pretensions to being

HORACE GREELY'S EQUAL IN BRAINS

or knowledge of farming, but thought that she did know why she wanted to vote. She didn't like to be involved in the consequences of wars brought on by ambitious politicians, while she had no voice in the matter.

Mrs. HALLOCK thought that it might be a good thing if women should tell men beforehand that if they went to war they must take care of themselves, scrape their own lint and make their own jellies. At any rate, she thought that this would be as fair as for men to tell women that if they don't fight they can't vote. In what she said about men she didn't mean the representatives of the sex who were present; she meant ordinary men, and these were extraordinary. She knew many women who had lost their lives in hospital service, and she thought that if men would fight like dogs it was best to

LET THEM GO TO THE DOGS.

Mrs. SOMERBY thought that nothing would be gained by mixing women with politics under the present *regime*, unless it hastened the general winding up of the prevailing state of things, in which case she favored the introduction of the feminine element immediately. She wanted a new constitution constructed by the united wisdom of women and men. She didn't believe that women would get their rights by voting for them.

Mrs. HALLOCK was of the opinion that if the votes of all the women in the country could be aggregated at a given election the moral influence would be

IMMENSE;

and that women must first get the ballot in order to be able to touch government. A zealous friend of the cause asserted that there was no government. The so-called government is not a monarchy, and not a republic, and he would be obliged to anybody who would tell him what it is. Dr. Marvin believed that it was of no use to denounce or ignore the government, but to seek for their rights under it, and then use their rights for the well-being of all.

Dr. HALLOCK quoted Pope,—

For modes of government let fools contest;
That which is best administered is best.

Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Poole were appointed as delegates to the Woman's Suffrage Convention to be held in Washington on the 10th and 11th of January; after which the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday, when it is expected that many of the leading women's rights women will be in town on their way to Washington.

"THE BITER BIT."

Card from the Author of "the Spiteful Little Pamphlet."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of yesterday, referring to the "spiteful little pamphlet," "The Biter Bit," you state that "certain alleged transactions are all arranged in apple-pie order by certain discarded employés of the daily luminary, the New York *Sun*." Had it only referred to myself I would remain silent, as I have during the past fortnight; but as it misrepresents one who is called away by sickness in his family, I deem it my duty to explain his position. The *Sun* did not discard A. M. Soteldo; he discarded the *Sun*. Mr. Charles A. Dana has repeatedly sent for him at his law office during the past month, but he would not come. His account for articles recently contributed to the *Sun* still remains unsettled. Concerning myself I will only ask the insertion of the following:—

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, April 27, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR—I am directed by Mr. Greeley to accept your resignation of your position tendered to-day. In parting from you on the *Tribune* I desire to express our thanks for the zeal with which you have sought to advance our interests, and the hope that your future may be bright and prosperous. Very truly yours, [WHITELAW REID.

Colonel JAMES B. MIX.

I never was connected with the *Sun* nor desired a position upon it. The pamphlet to which reference has been made by the *Sun* is a truthful narrative, for which I alone am responsible. If Mr. Dana feels himself aggrieved he knows his remedy. I have no desire to gratify his curiosity regarding my alleged blackmailing operations. I will give him sufficient opportunity to prove his assertions at some future day.

JAMES B. MIX.

THE EAST RIVER MARKET.

An Up-Town Rival for Washington Market.

The new East River Market, which was opened about two months ago, is now fairly established. It is situated on avenue C, and extends the length of the block between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. It is one of the finest and most commodious in the city. It is extremely well ventilated and lighted, and its situation renders it easily accessible to the residents of the east side of the city. The building has a front of 200 feet on avenue C, the entire length of the block, and extends to the river bulkhead, a distance of 265 feet, covering over 60,000 square feet, of about thirty city lots. There are 300 large stands, arranged on a systematic plan, and all are occupied. Many of the stand-holders were formerly of Washington Market, but the great expense they were under there necessitated a removal to a place where they would be under less expense and could sell cheaper. The stands are well kept, and are supplied with meat, fish, vegetables, &c., of the best quality. Every variety of articles necessary in the housekeeping line are for sale. Not having to pay so much rent and bogus as the stand-holders in Washington Market, and getting their supplies in the same way as those dealers, they can afford to sell much lower. The situation of the market also affords great facilities for receiving goods, as there is a large pier and bulkhead in the rear of it, where they can be landed immediately from the boats without the trouble and expense of cartage.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The grand ball in aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the insane will come off on Tuesday evening next, at the Academy of Music. Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, President, gives notice to the managers, ladies, gentlemen and doctors, to meet in the committee room at nine P. M., to receive badges, form procession and open the ball with a grand march. In connection with the ball the ladies issue an address as follows:—

Don't forget to buy tickets to the charity. The deplorable condition of the insane demands help. The friends of homeopathy now seek to it that this work, so well begun, shall be a substantial blessing. The doctors must work for it, and if all help as they should this will prove the most successful ball in aid of a charity ever given.

NEW YORK CITY.

General Localisms and Metropolitan News Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	51	50	3 P. M.	46	40
6 A. M.	41	50	6 P. M.	46	41
9 A. M.	44	50	9 P. M.	43	38
12 M.	46	46	12 P. M.	41	38

Average temperature yesterday 44¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 42¾

The Rev. Merrill Richardson lectured last evening on the "Origin of Man," at the New England chapel, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street.

The Thomas Foulke Association of the First Ward School will meet this evening, at the old school house, No. 97 Greenwich street, at half-past seven o'clock.

A union mutual devotional singing meeting will be held on Monday evening next at the old North Dutch church, corner of William and Fulton streets, at eight o'clock.

Eight million four hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven persons visited Central Park during 1870, an increase of 1,070,470 over the previous year. There were 63,989 visitors on Christmas day, and on New Year's day, 66,265.

Coroner Young was yesterday requested to hold an inquest at the Morgue, on the body of Peter Garcia, sixty-three years of age and a native of France, for whom "life had no further charms," and who committed suicide by swallowing a dose of arsenic.

The grand prize distribution in aid of the Union Home and School bids fair to be a great success. The prizes are on exhibition at the store of the treasurer, No. 581 Broadway, where the tickets are for sale, and where the drawing will take place as soon as the chances are filled.

A jury was empanelled yesterday morning by Coroner Young, who viewed the body of John Smith, who was killed, as alleged, by the second mate of the Shatemuc, on December 23, and will make an investigation of the circumstances on Tuesday next, at the Coroner's Office, City Hall.

The slander case brought by the late editor of an evening paper against the proprietors of that paper was heard before Justice Quinn, at the Second District Court, yesterday. A large amount of testimony was taken. The case was closed, and the Judge reserved his decision.

Ellen Butler, a woman thirty-three years of age, yesterday died in the Centre Street Hospital from compound fracture of both thighs and other injuries received, on the 4th inst., by falling from a third story window of premises 150 Greenwich street to the pavement. Coroner Young held an inquest on the body.

In the case of Ludwig Emmerts, before Justice Fowler, at Jefferson Market, on Thursday, it appears that the complainant, Rheinhold Globish, was mistaken in regard to the facts of the case, and that, on examination, Mr. Emmerts was immediately acquitted, and not committed, as stated in the papers of yesterday.

Alfred C. Shields, a middle aged man, on the 29th ultimo, while in the act of stepping from the front platform of a Third avenue car at Fifty-ninth street, fell on the track before the wheel and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, from which he remained for some time and he died yesterday. Coroner Young will hold the inquest.

The Lina Edwin Coterie enjoyed their first hop, at Apollo Hall, last evening. Pray was in his glory; Fort and Shay and the others enjoyed themselves hugely. The fair manageress after whom the Coterie is named was present, and by her vivacity helped to make the assemblance quite lively. The hop was in all respects a great success.

Commissioner Bosworth heard evidence yesterday morning in a large number of cases of delinquent policemen. Officer Leahy, of the Eleventh precinct, was charged with intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer, on the 26 of January. Referred to the Board. Lewis Harris and wife, of No. 115 East Broadway, appeared before the Commissioner and charged roundsman Thompson with conduct unbecoming an officer, also with clubbing them without reason. Referred to the Board.

Lawrence Sullivan, who is under sentence of death for murder, lies at the point of death in cell No. 34, in the Tombs Prison, having abstained from food for some days. For some days he continued pacing his cell without sleep, muttering idiotically. It has been found necessary to strap him down to his bed and pad the walls of his cell to prevent him from dashing out his brains. His wife and sister are in attendance on the unfortunate man. His execution was fixed for the 17th of January, but he *will probably* be sent to Blackwell's Island as an idiot, if not released from death before that time.

The Rev. Dr. Hall delivered a lecture in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening upon "The Choice of a Profession." His remarks, which were highly instructive, as well as entertaining and amusing, were intended more particularly for the younger portion of his audience—for those young men who have arrived at that interesting period in life when the cultivation of the "down" upon the upper lip is the height of their ambition. The Doctor gave them nothing but sound advice, which, if heeded, will doubtless do them all a vast deal of good.

The festival of the Epiphany, known as "Twelfth Day" and "Little Christmas," was celebrated yesterday in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. There were no special or peculiar services in the churches generally. The Church of the Epiphany, on Second avenue, near Twenty-first street, was handsomely decorated and a grand high mass was celebrated. The music was composed for the occasion by the organist, Mr. Aberle, and was sung by Mrs. Treadway, soprano; Miss Sayres, contralto, and Messrs. Alves and Dr. Musscltine, respectively, as tenor and basso. A sermon on the origin of the festival was preached by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Barnell.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Annual Statement of the Brooklyn Superintendent.

The Superintendent of Public Schools of Brooklyn, J. W. Bulkley, has just communicated the annual statement of the condition of the educational interests of that city to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the twenty-eight weeks comprising the school year, commencing September 20, 1870, 792 teachers were employed in the schools of that city. The number of children over five and under twenty-one years of age residing in the city is 136,702. There are forty-six free schools and ninety-nine departments. There are 220 private schools in Brooklyn attended, by about 25,000 pupils. The whole time the public schools were taught during the year closing September 30, 1870, forty-two weeks and three days. 72,286 children attended the schools; the average daily attendance was 55,228. There are 37,093 volumes in the public school libraries, valued at $50,000. There are six frame and thirty-five brick and stone school houses. The sites are valued at $476,000, and the school houses at $2,321,734. The total payments during the year were $917,411. The number of scholars attending school during the year in the county towns was 8,103; teachers, 35; value of school houses and sites, $44,750.

EDUCATION IN JERSEY CITY.

The Evening Schools Closed for Want of Funds.

While the Jersey City Board of Aldermen have been providing ample for the treasury vultures known as contractors, they have reduced the appropriation for public education far below the estimate presented by the Board of Education. The consequence is that the evening schools were closed last evening for want of funds. There is barely sufficient funds to pay the salaries of the teachers in the day schools, some of which may be closed within the next six months. Yet the jobs in the Street Department are going along smoothly; the big Nicolson pavement job in Grand street is half completed; large sums are being expended in elevating Montgomery street, and the protests of the honest minority in the Common Council against this jobbing are unheeded. The city is threatened with lawsuits, the public credit is so impaired that the city is on the verge of bankruptcy and the taxpayers are bending under the load.

THE ARREST OF PAT MACDONALD.

No. 574 WATER STREET, Jan 5, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—On reading your paper this morning I perceived in it an article relating to "Pat McDonald" being arrested in my husband's house. Now, I beg to say that I most emphatically deny such an assertion, and wish to refer to the officers who arrested him; and, furthermore, I wish to state that he was arrested on the next block to me. So, in justice to me and my husband I wish you would please correct the [illegible] and oblige yours, &c.,

MARY HADDEN.

EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship Algeria, Captain Le Messlecur, from Liverpool the 24th, via Queenstown the 25th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her mail advices are two days later than those received by the City of Brussels.

It is stated, apparently on good authority, that the Prussians have again prohibited the merchants of Champagne from sending their wine to Belgium for transmission thence to England or elsewhere.

La Liberté says the floating population of Bordeaux is daily increasing. It is estimated that already 40,000 persons have arrived in Bordeaux with the government.

The rumor that Prince Charles of Roumania intends to declare the Danubian principalities independent of the Sublime Porte is declared to be "a pure invention." Accounts from Bucharest state that the agitation for Roumanian independence is confined to the newspapers and is not supported by the government.

Large cannon have been forwarded from Spandau during the past three weeks, and a few days ago two trains from that fortress passed through Berlin, each having ten mortars of huge dimensions, with a proportionate amount of gigantic shot. Extraordinary numbers of horses have also been sent on, and Berlin is just now more like a huge canon, detachments of landwehr, in full marching order, being met with at every step.

BEFORE PARIS.

Reception of Members of the German Parliament by King William—He is Moved to Tears by Their Congratulations—The Burning of Happy Homes.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 18, 1870.

To-day the King of Prussia received a deputation of fifty members of the German Parliament who came to congratulate him on the honors in store for him. His Majesty was affected to tears at the manifestations of love and respect shown him by his faithful Commons, who had come all the way from Berlin to disport themselves in red and white and blue coats and continuations, ornamented with much lace of gold and silver, and crowned with cocked hats which were a wonder to behold. His Majesty was duly supported by the princes of his house and by a miscellaneous lot of hereditary guards in their store clothes, who evidently considered the whole proceeding as entirely supererogatory and inconsistent altogether with the divine right theory which is the rule of conduct of the head of the Hohenzollerns and his satellites. The spokesman of the deputation was Herr Simson, the same who offered the imperial crown to the late King of Prussia at Frankfort in 1849. After the ceremony at the Prefecture the party proceeded to pay their respects to the Crown Prince at les Ombrages. In the evening the King entertained the gentlemen at dinner. To-morrow they are to make an excursion to St. Cloud and Sevres to see the sights, and it is just possible some of them may be killed or wounded, or, to say the least of it, badly scared, as the Prench are blazing away from Valerien again, and if they happen to learn that the emperor makers are about they will probably pay them the compliment of a broiler fire than usual.

On the 20th the Prussians will open one of their new batteries on Rosny or Fort de Aegent, or both. The battery is situated near to Neuilly-sur-Marne. The deputation of the German Parliament went out to the front yesterday and returned without being shot or scared. There was a fire at St. Cloud, in which 120 villas were burned. These villas were strategetical obstacles, and as the process of demolishing them was too slow for the impatient commander of the line of defence, which they impeded, he ordered them to be burned—a proceeding which had the double advantage of being speedy and also of giving us a prospect of materials for a sensational letter—alas! to be destroyed by the simple history of the facts. It was only war. The houses were in the way and they must be got out of the way. They had been the happy homes of 120 families. But what of that? If the happy families had been in them it would have made no difference.

ROME.

The Grievances of the Pope—Cardinal Antonelli's Circular to the Pontifical Nuncios.

The following circular has been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Pontifical Nuncios:—

THE VATICAN, Nov. 25, 1870.

The sequestration of those journals which were the first in Florence, Turin and Rome to publish the Encyclical of the Holy Father furnishes a further proof of the loyalty with which the government of Florence intends to maintain the promises made and the assurances given to the Catholic world when that government deprived the Holy Father of the rest of his dominions, and to show more than ever what kind of independence and liberty is granted to the Roman Pontiff in the exercise of his spiritual power.

This unjustifiable and arbitrary proceeding affords the most convincing proof that the Supreme Head of the Church cannot be subject to any extraneous power, and that the state of things brought about by the usurping government is intolerable, if it be really desirable that the voice of the Teacher of Nations should be diffused over the world. And thus it is that the fears entertained when it became necessary to proceed to the publication of this Pontifical act, and the precautions taken that it should evade the vigilance of the Italian authorities until it should be in the hands of the Episcopate, find a complete justification in the action of the government. From this also may be judged what fate would be reserved for the Supreme Pontiff if he should, finding himself in opposition to the lay Powers, be compelled to condemn their acts. Signor Visconti-Venosta boasted of having allowed the publication of the brief suspending the meetings of the Council—a brief then rendered necessary by the political condition of Rome, and the great wisdom of which has since been demonstrated. Let Signor Visconti-Venosta henceforth keep silent and spare the Catholics the necessity of reminding him that the permission was given because the Pontifical act was most welcome to his government, which could ill tolerate the reunion of the bishops and the benefit that the Church derived from it.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the execution of the infamous Monti and Tognetti, found guilty of having mined and blown up the Serristori barracks, in which twenty-seven persons perished, victims of their ferocity. It was by the special mercy of Providence that an entire battalion of zouaves, who had gone out on duty in the city, were not buried in the ruins. This deed, worthy of a horde of savages, and which, as a homage to civilization, it would be seemly to bury in oblivion, it was desired instead to celebrate with public demonstration.

With this object the Circolo Popolare (People's Club) issued and posted up in the streets a manifesto, in which the people were invited to meet in force, and proceed to the exhumation of the two corpses, and to transport them solemnly from St. Giovanni Decollato to St. Lorenzo al Campo Vaccino, and an open subscription was announced to collect the offerings destined to erect a monument in their honor. It is owing only to the urgent remonstrance of the Brethren of the Holy Confraternity of St. Giovanni, and of other respectable citizens, who invoked the intervention of the troops, that a demonstration of this shameful character was not made. It is sufficient to mention these facts to show the degree of moral civilization to which it is intended to lead the people. And we must be permitted to ask those who dare to maintain that the personal liberty of the Pontiff is in no way clogged if the Supreme Teacher of the principles of justice, if the Sovereign of this Rome, could with impunity go about among those who decree honors for and rejoice over and laud to the skies all who have been, and all who still are, his most rabid enemies. The French revolution of the last century, its horrors and its orgies, are only to be compared with what goes on in this unseasonable city since the entrance of the Italian troops. With expressions, &c.

G. ANTONELLI.

LUXEMBOURG.

Text of Bismarck's Circular to the Luxembourg Government.

The following is the text of the note addressed by Count Bismarck to the Luxembourg government:—

VERSAILLES, Dec. 3, 1870.

The undersigned, Chancellor of the North German Confederation, has the honor to address the following communication to the Grand Ducal government, of Luxembourg:—

At the outbreak of the war, the government of his Majesty the King declared that it would respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, provided that it would likewise be respected by France, and, as a matter of course, observed in good faith by the Grand Duchy itself. His Majesty's government has faithfully adhered to this promise, and gone so far in its considerations as to subject itself to all the inconveniences of the transport of wounded, imposed upon it by the protest of the French government against the proposed transport of the wounded through Luxembourg territory. His Majesty's government sincerely regrets that neither the conduct of France, nor of Luxembourg has answered its expectations. Numerous cases in which the hostile disposition of part of the population has been evidenced by personal ill treatment of resident German officials may be passed over unmentioned, in order not to make the Luxembourg government responsible for the misdeeds of individuals, which certainly merited a more severe repression than has been dealt out to them. But a glaring instance of breach of neutrality has occurred with respect to the fortress of Thionville, which was provisioned by railway trains from Luxembourg over night as long as the fortress was held by the French. The Grand Ducal government, while expressing its regret at this incident, has not been able to deny the fact, and it is established beyond doubt that the despatch of the necessary railway trains to Thionville could not have taken place without the connivance of the Grand Ducal railway and the police authorities. His Majesty's government already on that occasion complained to the Grand Ducal government and drew attention to the consequences which must necessarily result from such a line of conduct. This warning, I regret to say, has not been regarded. On the contrary, the breaches of neutrality have recently assumed proportions which render it impossible for his Majesty's government to disregard them any longer. After the capitulation of Metz, large bodies of French soldiers and officers passed through Luxemburg in order to re-enter French territory and to evade the lines occupied by German troops. In Luxembourg itself the resident French Vice Consul established a regular office at the railway station, where the fugitives were supplied with means and certificates, enabling them to continue their march into France, and to join the Army of the North. The number of combatants added in this manner to the French military forces amounts, according to the statements received, to upwards of 2,000 men. No measures to prevent this have been taken by the Grand Ducal government. French military men have neither been interned nor hindered in the steps taken by them to return to France with the openly proclaimed object of taking part in the war against Germany. Nor have any difficulties been placed in the way of the French Vice Consul in the measures which he has taken in equally open defiance of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy. There can be no doubt that a flagrant violation of neutrality has been committed by this passage of military men through the Grand Duchy with the object of joining the active army of France, by the facilities officially afforded them on the part of the officials of the French government, and by the conduct of the Grand Ducal government in suffering such proceedings. The conditions with which the King's government was obliged to couple its observance of the Grand Duchy's neutrality are, therefore, unfulfilled. In consequence thereof, the undersigned, by order of his Majesty the King, has the honor to declare to the Grand Ducal government that the government of his Majesty on its part no longer considers itself bound by any considerations connected with the neutrality of the Grand Duchy in the conduct of the military operations of the German army, and that it reserves to itself the right of prosecuting its claims against the government of the Grand Duchy for damages entailed upon it by the non-observance of neutrality, and of taking the necessary measures to secure itself against similar occurrences for the future. The undersigned has the honor to add that the governments which signed the Treaty of the 11th of May, 1867, have been duly informed of this fact, and he at the same time takes this opportunity to renew the assurances of his distinguished esteem.

V. BISMARCK.

OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lawlessness in Union County—Murders by the Negro Militia—A Sheriff's Posse Resisted and an Officer Killed—Fatal Affray in Edgefield County.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 6, 1871.

Accounts received here from Union county, South Carolina, state the most intense excitement exists there, owing to a series of bloody murders, the result of lawlessness on the part of the militia. It appears that a few nights since a drayman, named Mat Stevens, was waylaid by a party of twenty-five armed negro militia, under command of a desperado named Captain Walker. Stevens had in his cart at the time a barrel of whiskey, which the negroes demanded. He gave them a bottle, but not content with that, they asked for more, and were refused in a determined manner. A volley of bullets, which killed Stevens, was the immediate reply. A companion of Stevens named Robertson, who was with him, succeeded in escaping. The next day the murdered and mutilated body of the drayman was found about two hundred yards from the highway, lying across two of the breech-loading muskets used by the militia. Upon the information given by Robertson warrants were at once issued for the arrest of the negro members of the militia engaged in the murderous affray. Deputy Sheriff Smith organized a posse and proceeded to capture the alleged murderers. He succeeded in arresting several without being molested, until they came to a house occupied by three negroes named Ellis, all of whom refused to surrender and fired upon the Sheriff's posse, killing one white man, wounding another and a negro. The Deputy Sheriff is also said to be wounded. Finding that desperate measures were about to be resorted to the negroes at length surrendered. Walker, the militia captain, was arrested while endeavoring to escape on a train. One of the arrested negroes charges him with the instigation of the whole affair, and another negro has arrived in Columbia with the intention of laying the whole matter before the Governor, who corroborates the statement of the other.

A telegram states that Captain George Butler, of Edgefield county, brother of General M. C. Butler, was shot and killed during an altercation of a private nature by a young man named Wigglow Hamilton, of the same county, near the Savannah river, on Monday last.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Sloop-of-War Michigan in Winter Quarters.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Michigan is lying up, ice-bound and "housed over," at Erie, Pa. She has made her winter quarters at that place for the past twenty-five years, until in fact the people of Erie have grown to regard the Michigan as the property of the State of Pennsylvania. One winter, several years ago, the Michigan was quartered at Buffalo, and the Erie people complained bitterly of the absence of the good ship from her wonted winter berth at their hospitable docks. Captain Brown at present commands the Michigan. There are men among the crew who have been attached to her ever since she was built, and whose sons are now serving on board as ordinary seamen. Altogether she is one of the institutions of our navy, and a popular cruising home at that.

Naval Orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. McHattrie is ordered to the Naval Academy. Assistant Surgeon Jerome Kidder is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York. Lieutenant C. M. Anthony has been detached from the Idaho and placed on waiting orders; Master Charles P. Hutchings, from the Asiatic fleet and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and granted leave; Passed Assistant Surgeon James Flint, from the Naval Academy on the 14th inst. and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard; Passed Assistant Surgeon Winslow, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Chelsea Navy Hospital.

SHARP THIEVES ABROAD.

Second Story Robberies—Eleven Hundred Dollars' Worth of Property Stolen.

The Twenty-first ward, which has rarely suffered from the raids of the thieves, was on Wednesday night the scene of an extensive house robbery. Between six and seven o'clock in the evening, while the members of the family were at supper, a sneak thief effected an entrance to the residence of Mr. Charles H. Gardner, No. 61 Park avenue. Proceeding to the second floor the thief forced open a bureau drawer, in which were valuable jewelry and two fifty dollar bills, which he appropriated. The jewelry stolen consists of a gold and diamond brooch, one pair of gold earrings, two gold bracelets—one of turquoy and pearl—one pair of gold and pearl earrings, one set of gold pin and earrings, one coral breastpin, a set pin and earrings of cameo and three lace shawls. The value of the jewelry and shawls is $1,000. After securing the booty the thief made his escape. A former employé of Mr. Gardner was arrested on suspicion, but proving his innocence was released. Captain Cinchy and his officers are endeavoring to arrest the real culprit, with some chance of success.

Another Second Story Case.

While a family residing in East Thirty-fifth street were at dinner, on Thursday evening, a sneak thief entered the house in some way unknown and obtained access to the second story. The thief fastened the doors of the rooms on the inside by placing furniture against them, and had commenced to clear away the property and valuables which the bureau drawers contained. One of the ladies of the household, happening to need something which was in one of the rooms, repaired thither, and finding the door fastened on the inside, gave an alarm. This brought one of the gentlemen down from up stairs, who burst open the door in time to see the thief drop from the lintel of the window on to the iron stoop and escape.

THE "GAS PATENT" ALLEGED SWINDLE.

On the 26th of December last J. Edward Ireland, a resident of Mount Vernon, Westchester county, was arrested in this city, on a warrant issued by Justice Dowling, for alleged false pretences, having been charged by one C. F. Dunderdale with obtaining, under fraudulent representations, an assignment of certain patents for a principle of generating gas, the value of which was placed at $50,000. The accused, who, it may be stated, was arrested while in the act of proceeding home with the customary Christmas cheer for his family, was forthwith lodged in the Tombs, where he remained until the 4th inst., when he succeeded in obtaining a hearing before Justice Dowling, which resulted in his being honorably discharged.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LITERARY GENTLEMAN.

Among the cases before Coroner Young at the Morgue yesterday was that of Mr. Buckingham Smith, a well known literary gentleman, late of 201 West Forty-second street, who died suddenly in one of the up-town streets. An examination by Deputy Coroner Marsh showed that death resulted from heart disease. Deceased had been State Senator in Florida, Judge of an Internal Revenue Court, Secretary of Legation in the Spanish Embassy, and when the war broke out Mr. Smith was charge d'Affaires to Mexico. He had been complaining for some time.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1871.

The Court of Appeals

CONGRESS.

The Paraguayan Difficulties Considered in the House.

Minister Washburn Sustained—Implied Censure of Admirals Godon and Davis—Want of Courtesy in the Navy Towards the Diplomatic Corps—A New Foreign Policy Needed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITMORE, (rep.,) of Texas, introduced a bill to create an additional collection district in Texas and to make the city of Sabine Pass a port of entry, and a bill relating to the survey of the Neches and Angelina rivers, in Texas.

THE WASHBURN-LOPEZ DIFFICULTY.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the dispute between Minister Washburn and the late government of Paraguay.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., advocated the resolution and denounced the sanguinary character of the late President Lopez.

Mr. ECOB, (dem.) of Ky., also supported the resolution and criticised severely the action of Admirals Godon and Davis.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., regretted the necessity of voting on the resolution censuring Admirals Godon and Davis, but said that he could not vote no without approving their conduct, and he could not in his heart say that he did approve it.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that the resolution had been drawn very mild by the committee and did not amount to a censure on any naval officer. The language was that these officers had failed to discharge their duty. The reason why they failed to discharge their duty was the fault of the Navy Department, and it was against the policy of the department that the Committee on Foreign Affairs protested most solemnly. On that point he quoted from the testimony of Admiral Porter, showing that naval officers may disregard the advice of United States Ministers, and not be governed by it unless they had instructions from the Navy Department. He also quoted the following paragraph from Admiral Porter's testimony:—

"We look upon it that a Minister is sent abroad to preserve peace, and not to make war; and naval officers, having so much intercourse with the world, consider that they are, perhaps, as well informed about diplomatic matters as persons who have entered upon their diplomatic duties for the first time. Now in England it is different. There persons are educated for the diplomatic profession, and a British naval officer, in many cases, is put under the orders of a Minister. In case we had any difficulty with a foreign Power the Navy Department would instruct the Admirals at that point to cooperate with the Minister in that particular case."

Mr. BANKS went on to say that the committee did not censure Admiral Godon nor Admiral Davis, but censured the practice and policy of the Navy Department, which set itself up against the State Department, against the government of the country, and assumed to hold itself the judge of what should be done for American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., offered an additional resolution censuring Fleet Captain Ramsey and Lieutenant Commander Kirkland for going to the camp of Lopez and acting with inquisitors who collected false confessions from Bliss and Masterman, an act in which they were guilty of a grave offence, dishonoring to the American navy and the country, and for which they merit the censure of the House. He spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., offered an additional resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to institute proceedings, by court of inquiry or court martial, for the trial of Admirals Godon and Davis for the offences described in the report. He said that if those officers had only carried out the order of their chief, then these resolutions should not be passed, no matter how mild they were; they should not be even mildly censured, but should be commended for doing their duty.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., referred to the whole matter as a mere controversy between individuals, and argued that the whole trouble grew out of the vagueness and indefiniteness of the law governing the relations between the diplomatic and naval officers of the government. Under these circumstances he did not wish the House to pass censure on either party. If the officers of the Navy had been wrong they should be court martialled; but for the House of Representatives to sit as a court of inquiry and pursue naval officers without having all testimony and facts before it was wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. He was therefore in favor of laying the whole subject on the table, and he hoped the House would take that course.

Mr. WILLARD, (rep.) of Vt., a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, argued against the resolutions of censure. He informed the House that Admirals Godon and Davis had been complimented by both the State and Navy Departments for the manner in which they had performed their duties as Admirals of the South Atlantic squadron. It had been in the power of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report resolutions censuring the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy, and even the President of the United States, for having issued the instructions under which those officers act. But the committee had chosen not to do that, but to make these officers scapegoats. In his judgment the subordinate officer who obeyed his instructions was entitled to consideration and to acquittal. If the instructions were wrong the censure should be visited on the superior officers who issued them.

Mr. BANKS repeated the remark that the resolution did not censure Admirals Godon and Davis.

Mr. WILLARD replied that if the gentleman's (Mr. Banks') own name was mentioned in the same connection he would be very apt to regard it as a resolution of censure.

Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., another member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said he had voted in committee for the majority resolutions, and that they did mean to censure Admiral Godon. If they did not so do that he should not have voted for them. He certainly should not vote for them as censuring the Navy Department for instructions which he had never seen.

Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind., said he would vote for the resolutions because he had been long impressed with the fact that the foreign policy of the government was weak and contemptible and wished it reformed. He wanted to have something else to which the country could point with pride besides the Martin Koszta affair. He did not want the navy to live forever on the fame acquired in rescuing one citizen from foreign oppression and outrage.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., opposed the resolution, and said that the conclusion he had arrived at was that neither Minister Washburn nor Admirals Godon and Davis should be censured by the House. Was the House of Representatives to be constituted a court of justice to determine on the facts of those parties long after the time had passed? If these officers had violated any law they were entitled to a fair trial before the proper tribunal. He denounced this as the most outrageous proceeding that had ever been conceived in any legislative body.

Mr. MUNGEN, (dem.) of Ohio, did not look upon the proceeding as a trial of those naval officers, but as a declaration of public policy on the part of the House. He would, therefore, vote for the resolutions.

Mr. DEAN, (rep.) of Ind., closed the discussion and appealed to the House to adopt the resolutions, and thereby vindicate the honor of the government.

Mr. WOOD moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The House refused to lay the resolutions on the table. Yeas 44, nays 116.

The resolution offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH, directing a court of inquiry for the trial of Admirals Godon and Davis, was agreed to by 80 to 58.

The resolution offered by Mr. MAYNARD, censuring Fleet Captain Ramsey and Lieutenant Commander Kirkland, was rejected by 97 to 60.

The resolution offered by Mr. ORTH, disapproving the conduct of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis in delaying for an unreasonable time to proceed to the rescue of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman; in accepting their release in the manner and under the circumstances detailed in the testimony; in receiving, holding and treating them as prisoners, was adopted. Yeas 100, nays 62.

The resolutions offered by Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md., as a substitute for those of the majority, were rejected, only 14 voting in the affirmative.

The resolution reported by the committee declaring that Admiral Godon, in neglecting to aid Mr. Washburn in reaching the government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as commander of the South Atlantic squadron, was adopted by 83 to 51.

The other majority resolutions were agreed to without a division.

COAST SURVEYS.

Mr. WOOD presented a memorial for the extension of the work of the Hydrographic Office, from the officers of leading insurance companies, from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Panama Railroad Company, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, the New York and Havana Steamship Company, and a large number of merchants, whose commerce is all over the world.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Mr. VAN HORN, (rep.) of Mo., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to organize a system of government in the Indian Territory. Recommitted.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that every officer, soldier or sailor who served ninety days in the war for the Union and was honorably discharged shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of public land as a homestead; his actual term of service to count as part of the five years required by the Homestead act of 1862. Adopted.

RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

Mr. GOSNELL, (dem.) of Penn., asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to publish in general orders the resolutions of censure adopted to-day on Admiral Godon and Davis.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., objected.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution in regard to establishing a lighthouse at Presque Isle, Erie harbor, Pennsylvania. Referred.

The House then, at four o'clock P. M., adjourned, the session of to-morrow to be for general debate only.

JUDGE DOWLING'S HUMORY.

Attempt to Bail a Notorious Character—He is Recognized by Judge Dowling as an Old Offender, and Bail is Refused.

The HERALD of Wednesday last contained an account of the arrest of a man, who gave the name of Thompson, at Niblo's theatre, for robbing a man of fifty dollars, after hustling him and knocking him out of his senses. Since he has been in the Tombs several applications have been made to get him released on bail, and yesterday the effort was renewed. The prisoner had been committed by Alderman Osman in Judge Dowling's absence. When the last application had been made and the prisoner brought up Judge Dowling immediately recognized him as an old thief, who ten years ago was sent to the State Prison for stealing gold chains in Nassau street, in this city. At that time he was known among the thieves as "Boston." Since then he has been twice in the Penitentiary under sentence from the Court of General Sessions, and only a short time ago he was pardoned by Governor Hoffman. Subsequently he attempted the lives of Jerry Dunn for the murder of Lozzan No. 2, and it is stated, influenced the jury against Dunn by the testimony he gave.

As soon as he was brought up into court yesterday the Judge addressed him as "Boston," and at once refused to let so dangerous and determined a character loose to prey upon the inhabitants of the city. "Take care or does no escape," said the Judge to the warden of the prison, "for the citizens his freedom he will at once commence further depredations." Scarcely had he been sent below than another party came into the court room and began to establish what he called a good character, and, apparently being in ignorance of the knowledge the Judge possessed to the contrary, positively said he knew him to be a "most respectable man." This applicant seemed astonished at the length of the magistrate's memory as he recalled an event after incident of the man's life.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
FRIDAY, Jan. 6—6 P. M. }

On 'Change to-day wheat was in active demand, but holders remained firm in their prices, and only a moderate business was done. Cotton was weak and at the close a shade lower.

MORE FAILURES.

Telegrams from Boston announce the suspension, if not failure, of three large dry goods houses in that city. A small "Yankee notions" house in this city stopped payment to-day, but their assets when converted will be sufficient, it is said, to more than meet their liabilities. The present season is attended with its usual crop of mercantile embarrassments, and a reprehensible effort is being made to exaggerate their effect. As compared with 1868 and 1869 the year 1870, so far as the returns have been received, shows a much better record. The recent failures are the last remaining wrecks which continued floating after the great decline in gold, but went down at last. The business of the past year, while unprofitable, has been conducted on conservative principles. Our merchants everywhere have practised economy and observed caution in all their undertakings. The time of great financial catastrophes seems gone by. Our people read the papers and study history. The American merchant is, in nine cases out of ten, an erudite gentleman, posted in financial history and political economy. Statistics show that the business of the country for 1870 was about seven per cent greater than that of 1869. But profits were less and the capital invested received little or no return, for the reason that, in addition to the diminution of the margin of profit by the lower scale of prices following the decline in gold, the taxes imposed by the government have been excessive. Mr. Boutwell, in buying an extra hundred millions of bonds the past year, has taken just so much from the profits of the business enterprises of the country. There is no need of this fatal haste to pay off the public debt. The hundred millions referred to, if left with the people, would double itself in a few years. Congress must reduce the taxes to the minimum of the government's needs, otherwise industry must droop and perish. As to the failures of the past year, they are small because of the great elasticity of the country, which, despite its enormous burdens, possesses extraordinary powers of recuperation. In 1869 the total failures were 2,800 and the amount involved about $75,000,000. In 1868 the failures were 2,600, with liabilities to the extent of $63,000,000. The record for 1870 is not as yet at hand, but it will doubtless show less than 1,500 failures, although the amount involved will probably exceed $50,000,000.

MONEY EASIER.

The money market underwent a further relaxation, and while gold interest was frequently paid in the earlier part of the day large sums were offered in the afternoon at seven per cent, and to the government dealers at six.

Commercial paper was still closely scrutinized, but prime double names were quoted 7 a 8½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was higher and closed strong on the basis of 109¾ a 109¾ for prime sixty days sterling and 108¾ a 110 for sight bills.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

An advance in gold, coupled with the easier tone of the money market, rendered the government market firm, and hence the freer purchases of the afternoon easily advanced the prices of the entire list. The following were the closing street quotations:—United States currency sixes, 110 a 110¾; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 110¾ a 110¾; do. do., coupon, 110¾ a 110¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 108 a 108¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 108¾ a 109¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 108 a 108¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 108¾ a 108¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 107¾ a 107¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 107¾ a 107¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 107¾ a 107¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 107¾ a 108; do. ten-forties, registered, 106¾ a 107; do. do., coupon, 106¾ a 107.

GOLD HIGHER—110¾ a 110¾.

The advance in foreign exchange above noted, and the reported engagement of about $400,000 specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamer, started a more active movement in the Gold Room, and the price rose from 110¾ to 110¾, the latter quotation being to some extent nominal, as the sales thereat were confined to a few small lots. The price was bid "buyer three," however, at the close. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110¾	2 P. M.	110¾
10:30 A. M.	110¾	3 P. M.	110¾
11 A. M.	110¾	3:45 P. M.	110¾
12 M.	110¾	4 P. M.	110¾
12:15 P. M.	110¾	4:30 P. M.	110¾
1 P. M.	110¾	5:00 P. M.	110¾ a 110¾

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying were six and seven per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$23,516,000
Gold balances	1,615,185
Currency balances	1,813,331

STOCKS ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR.

The stock market was again assailed by the "bears," who took St. Paul for their scapegoat, which they pelted down to 48¾. The whole market was weakened by this sharp decline (the opening price of St. Paul having been 50) and the pressure to sell extended to the entire list. A great deal of stock changed hands, much to the satisfaction of the commission houses. After three o'clock a reaction set in and continued during the remainder of the afternoon, with the result of making the closing street quotations for most of the list the highest of the day. The extreme prices were:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	91¾	90¾
New York Central scrip	87¾	86¾
Erie	23¾	22¾
Reading	98¾	98¼
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾
Wabash	48¾	48
Northwestern	70¾	69¾
Northwestern preferred	82	81¾
Rock Island	104¾	104
Milwaukee and St. Paul	50	48¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	72¾	71¾
Ohio and Mississippi	28¾	27¾
Western Union Telegraph	44¾	44
Pacific Mail	40	39¾

SOUTHERN SECURITIES BETTER.

There was a gradual improvement in the Southern list, under large purchases induced by the recent decline. The Alabama and Chattanooga default has taught a lesson which will not be without its benefit to the Southern States and to Wall street. We are likely to see for the future a more conservative policy in granting State aid to railroads. If the reckless system which has prevailed for some years back is abolished the public will be grateful. The sensitive pride of Alabama will doubtless take refuge in some safeguard such as that adopted by South Carolina, where an article has been inserted in the State constitution which places it beyond the power of the legislature to lend the State's credit to railways. The improvement of the Southern list did not extend to the Tennessees, which continued heavy, owing to a notice read by the Vice President of the Board, Mr. Woodcock, to the effect that the state authorities had declared their intention of not redeeming certain issues which had been improperly placed on the market. Reference was had to the Tennessee and Pacific and Mineral Point bonds, the amount of which afloat is very small. The following were the closing street prices—Tennessee, ex coupon, 62¾ a 63; do. new, 61¾ a 62; Virginia, ex coupon, 45 a 46; do. new, 47 a 48; Georgia sixes, 78 a 79; do. sevens, 87 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 44¾ a 45; do. new, 23 a 24; do., special tax, 18 a 19; Missouri sixes, 90 a 90; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 80 a 82; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 68; do. new, 62 a 64; do. levee sixes, 71 a 72; do. do., eights, 84 a 86; Alabama fives, 70 a 71; do. eights, 95 a 97; do. railroad eights, 94 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 55; do. new, January and July, 61 a 62; do. April and October, 62 a 63; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 62; do. sevens, 50 a 54.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Jan. 6—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 5-20s, c., '67 ..... 107¾
6000 do. do. 107¾
$1000 US 5-20s, c., '65 ..... 107¾
5000 do. do. 107¾
3000 US 5-20s, r., '65, n. c. 107
40,000 US 5-20s, r., '65, n. 107¾
3000 US 5s, 10-40s, c. 106¾
20000 Tenn 6s, new 62¾
5000 do. 62¾
15000 do. 62¾
10000 Union Pac 10s inc 36
41000 do. 35
3000 Cen Pac gold bds. 90¼
3000 do. 90¼
1000 C C & I C 1st mtg. 82½
100 shs Mariposa pref. 9½
1700 W Un Tel..bat call 44¾
100 Amer M U Ex 48¾
500 N Y C & H R. ..bat c 81
2000 do. 80¾
100 Harlem RR. ..... c 151¾
200 L S & M S R. ..... b c 84½
5 do. 84¾
200 Clev & Pitts. 104¾
500 do. 105

$1000 US 5-20s, c., '67 ..... 107¾
$2500 US 5-20, c. '67 ..... 107¾
3000 do. 107¾
10000 do. 106¾
2000 US 5-20, c. '67 ..... 107¾
10000 US 5s, 10-40, c. 106¾

One o'Clock P. M.

100 shs Chic & N W 69¾
100 do. 70
100 C & N W pref. 81¾
300 do. 81¾
200 Mil & St P pfd. 71¾
200 do. ..... b c 71¾
100 do. 71¾
650 Pitts, Ft W & Chi pf 92¾
10 Del. L & W RR. 104¾
100 Alt & Ter H RR. 28¾
100 Ohio & Miss RR. 27¾
1000 do. 28
100 Ohio & Miss RR pri 70
100 Morris & E RR 83¾
100 H & St Jo RR. 850 84
100 do. 84¾
15 Rome & Wat'n 124

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The demand for pot was light, but with small receipts prices were steady at $6 75 a $7 25. Pearl dull and nominal at $8 75 a $9 25.

BEESWAX was neglected and prices were nominal at 32c. a 33½c. for Western and Southern.

CHICORY was dull and heavy; German ground, of prime quality, was quoted at 9½c. a 9¾c., gold; no sales were made.

CANDLES.—The demand was light and only for small lots, and prices were heavy, though not quotably lower. We quote:—Adamantine, 12c. a 16c.; sperm, 25c. a 32c.; patent, 38c. a 40c.

CEMENT.—Rosendale was in fair request and steady at $1 20.

COCOA was slow of sale, there being scarcely any demand, and we heard of no sales; prices were nominal at 9½c. a 9¾c. for Guayaquil, 24½c. a 25c. for Maracaibo and 15c. a 17c. for Caracas—all gold, in bond.

COFFEE.—Rio was steady and firm at our quotations, with a small supply and a fair demand from the trade. There were sold 3,680 bags ex Mars at Hampton Roads on private terms; 3,500 bags ex Kate Agnes in New Orleans on private terms; in Baltimore there were sales of 2,000 bags ex Red Wing at 15c. gold, in bond. Domingo continued in good demand for export at firm prices; 1,719 bags were sold at 9¾c. gold, in bond. For the other kinds the market was quiet but firm. We append the current quotations. Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; fair do., 10¾c. a 10¾c.; good do., 11¼c. a 12c.; prime do., 13½c. a 13¾c.; extremes for lots, 10c. a 12½c. (all gold, in bond); Java, government, bags, 24c. a 30c.; Singapore, 16c. a 17c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Mandheling, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 15½c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 14c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 9½c. a 9¾c.; Cuba, 11c. a 15c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 16c.; Manilla, 14c. a 15c.; Mexican, 12c. a 16c.; Sarsmilla, 13½c. a 16c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—A fair business was consummated, the demand being principally from exporters, but prices were heavy and receded ⅛c. per pound—the latest closing rather heavy at the reduction, with moderate offerings. The demand for cotton for future delivery was more active but at prices ⅛c. below those obtained yesterday. The sales on the spot were 5,493 bales (including 1,552 to arrive), of which 3,888 were for export, 1,076 for spinning, 45 on speculation and 500 were in transit. The sales for future delivery (basis low middling) were as follows:—January, 100 at 14 11-16c., 3,500 at 14 15-16c., 500 at 14 9-16c.; February, 1,100 at 14¾c., 400 at 14 13-16c., 200 at 14¾c.; February, 100 at 14¾c.; March, 100 at 15¼c.—together; March, 600 at 15¾c., 400 at 15 1-16c., 100 average middling at 15¾c. Exchanges—3¼c. paid to exchange 200 January for 200 April, 7-16c. paid to exchange 400 January for 400 March, 5¼c. paid to exchange 500 January for 500 March, 5¼c. paid to exchange 100 January for 100 February; total, 6,500 bales. Also, late yesterday, January, 900 at 14¾c., 200 at 14 11-16c., 200 at 14¾c.; February, 200 at 15c., 200 at 14 13-16c., 200 at 14¾c.; March, 500 at 15 5-16c., 1,000 at 15¾c.; March 500, April 500, May 500, at 15¾c., together; April, 100 at 15¾c., 300 at 15¾c. Total, 4,900 bales; grand total, 11,800 bales. We annex the closing quotations for lots on the spot:—

	Ordinary.	*Middling.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13	13¾
Good ordinary	14¾	14¾	13¾	14
Low middling	14¾	14¾	15⅜	15¼
Middling	15	15¼	15¾	15¾
Good middling	15¾	16	16¼	16⅜

FREIGHTS.—The market was very quiet, the offerings of actual and settlers being small, but previous rates were generally demanded. To Liverpool, per steamer, cotton was weak at 7-16d. a ½d., and grain was quoted at 7¾d. a ⅞d. The chartering business was moderately active, at rates not differing from those previously current. Owners were very firm in their views, in consequence of the small supply of tonnage. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 200 tierces lard at 38s., 500 bbls. rosin at 2s. 10½d., a 5s., 25 bales hops at 1½d., a small lot cotton at 5-16c. a ⅜d., and per steamer, 150 boxes bacon at 40s., 50 tierces lard at 38s., 2 bales cotton at 7-16c. a ½d., and 5 bushels corn at 7½d. To Rotterdam, 100 tons heavy goods at 5s. 6d. To An werp, 200 boxes bacon at 38s. To Hamburg, 1,000 bags clover seed at 15s. To Glasgow, per steamer, 7,500 bushels wheat at 2½c. The charters were:—A Norwegian bark to Cork for orders, with 3,200 quarters grain at 7s. 3d.; a bark to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, with 2,500 bbls. naphtha at 6s.; a bark to Porto Rico and back with sugar at 50c.; a bark from Baltimore to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, with 2,500 bbls. lubricating oil at 7s. a 7s. 3d.; a schooner, 175 tons, to Corpus Christi and back; a ship, 1,385 tons to Liverpool, general cargo, both on private terms; a bark from Savannah to the Continent with 1,800 bales cotton at 9-16d.; one with 2,400 do. do. for the same voyage at 9-16d.; a bark from Philadelphia to the Continent with 3,500 bbls. petroleum; a Spanish brig to Bilbon with 900 bbls. petroleum; a brig, 285 tons, to a French island; a schooner, 198 tons, to Ponce and Fajardo and back; a bark to the north side Cuba, empty bbls., and a bark to Hamburg, general cargo, on private terms.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market for flour rules dull, but prices are unchanged. The demand was light from all classes of buyers, and the sales were confined to about 5,500 bbls., at prices within the range of our quotations appended. Southern flour was quiet but steady; sales 850 bbls. Rye flour was moderately active at steady prices; sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was more active for Brandywine, the sales of which were 650 bbls., at $4 50. Buckwheat flour was dull and nominal at $3 30 a $3 50 for Pennsylvania and $3 10 a $3 20 for State. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $5 55
Superfine State	5 10 a 5 75
Extra State	5 10 a 6 20
Choice do	6 25 a 6 50
Superfine Western	5 40 a 5 75
Extra do	6 10 a 6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 25 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 10 a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 75 a 7 50
Family	6 10 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	6 15 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a 6 75
St. Louis choice do do extra	6 75 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 75
Rye flour	4 25 a 5 10
Southern extra and family	5 25 a 10 50
Corn meal, Jersey	4 50 a 5 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25 a

—Wheat was dull, but very firmly held; prime to choice No. 2 spring was nominally $1 45 a $1 46. The sales were about 10,000 bushels, including one load No. 2 spring, on private terms, and a few small parcels at $1 46 for amber winter and $1 50 a $1 55 for white. Corn was active and 2c. better, the sales being 47,000 bushels, at 74c. a 75c. for new mixed Western, chiefly at 74c., and 77c. a 78c. for yellow. Oats were quiet but firm at 62c. a 63c. for mixed, 64c. a 65c. for white, and 66c. a 67c. for Western. Rye was dull and nominal at yesterday's quotations. Barley was quiet, the firmness of holders restricting business. We heard of no sales of malt, which was in better demand; there were sales of 5,000 bushels at 94c. a $1 20.

OATS were easy and nominal at 39c. a 41c. for cloth and 47c. a 48c. for bags.

HOPS.—There was no improvement in the demand; the business was confined to some 50 or 60 parcels, mostly retail, and prices were heavy and favor sellers, except for the best grades, which, being in moderate supply, were quite steady in tone. All other qualities were freely offered. The few sales made were at prices within the range of 8c. a 45c.

HAY was dull, and no sales were made. Prices were nominal, at about 75c. gold, for Manilla hemp, and 85c. for prime, 80c. a 81c., do., do. Sisal, and 75c. 80c. for Tampico.

HAY was in moderate demand at full prices. We quote:—Shipping $1 30; retail lots, $1 35 a $1 40; long rye straw, $1 25 a $1 27½; short do., 90c. a $1.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, the inquiry being light, but prices were without alteration. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 25c. a 26c.; do. 23 to 25 lbs., 25½c. a 26c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 23½ lbs., 24½c. a 25½c.; Correntes, 21 to 23 lbs., 23½c. a 24½c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 23½c. a 24½c.; Orinoco, 21 to 25 lbs., 23½c. a 24½c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 25c. a 26c.; Central American trimmed, 15 to 21 lbs., 27c. a 28½c.; do. do. untrimmed, 20 to 24 lbs., 19c. a 21c.; Matamoras and Maracaibo, 22 to 26 lbs., 27½c. a 29½c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 26c. a 26½c.; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 26c. a 26½c.; Santos, 18 to 20 lbs., 22c. a 23½c.; Maracaibo, 20 to 23 lbs., 26c. a 26½c.—all gold.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole was without decided change. A good demand prevailed, especially from manufacturers, for all kinds except light weights, which were not in much active request or value. There was no change to note in prices, which were quite steady at our quotations. Union crop was show of sale and heavy, while rough was quite active and rather firmer. We quote:—

	Hemlock.			
	B. A. & L. Ca.	*California.*		*Oriental, &c.*
Middlings	37c. a 39c.	37c. a —		37c. a 42c.
Mediums	39c. a 40c.	39c. a 42c.		37½c. a 38½c.
Heavy	40c. a 42c.	42c. a 43c.		37½c. a 42½c.
Good damaged	35½c. a 36c.	35c. a —		31c. a 35c.

Rough tanned, all kinds, 22c. a 24c.; rough, light, 29c. a 31c.; and do. and heavy, 27c. a 31c.

—Union Crop—

City Slaughter.	*Foreign Hides.*
Light	27c. a 29c.	28c. a 29c.
Middle	29c. a 31c.	29c. a 31c.
Heavy	33c. a 35c.	33c. a 35c.

Belts, 18c. a 21c.; oak rough, light, 42c. a 45c.; middle and heavy, 32c. a 36c.

MOLASSES.—There was no business of consequence transacted in foreign, price of which were still nominal at our quotations. We heard of no sales. New Orleans was in fair request at about yesterday's prices. There were sold 400 bbls. at prices ranging from 62c. to 73c., the latter price for prime. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 22c.; clayed, 21c. a 23c.; muscovado, refining, 22c. a 24c.; do., grocery, 26c. a 35c.; Porto Rico, 29c. a 55c.; English Islands, 25c. a 45c.

METALS.—The market for copper was quiet, there being but little demand, but holders were firm in their views and full prices prevailed. Sales 75 600 lbs. Lake, part, if not all, at 22½c. Lead was dull and nominal at $6 25, gold, for ordinary foreign; we heard of no sales from Scotch pig was but little sought after, but values were unchanged, holders being indisposed to operate except at previous prices. 300 tons Glengarnock were sold at $52. American was dull and heavy at $30 a $31 for No. 1 and $29 for No. 2. We heard of no sales of consequence. Refined bar was dull at $75 a $80; the sales were unimportant. Nails were quiet and unchanged at $5 a $5 25. English were quoted at $95 a $97 currency. Tin—Pig was quiet, but without change of moment in value. Straits were quoted at 35½c., gold, at which price a small lot was sold. Of English 5 tons were sold at 32c., gold. Banca was nominal at 37½c. a 38c., gold. Plates were generally held with firmness, though the market was quiet; 1,000 boxes assorted charcoal were sold on private terms. We quote:—I. C. charcoal, $6 25 a $8 50, gold; I. C. coke, $7 a $7 50, do.; coke terne, $5 75 a $6 87½, do., and charcoal, do., $7 25 a $8, do.

NAVAL STORES.—There was but little activity in the market for spirits turpentine, the demand being light and only for small lots, but full prices prevailed. Merchantable lots, in yard, were generally held at 48c. About 275 bbls., in lots, were sold at 48½c. a 49c. Crude turpentine was still dull and nominal. Rosin—The market was very quiet for all kinds. Strained was quoted at $2 30, without sales; about 400 bbls., in lots, were sold at from $2 40 to $2 75 for No. 2, $2 80 to $2 90 for No. 1, $3 a $3 25 for pale and $3 25 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was dull and nominal at $2 40 for Wilmington.

PROVISIONS.—There was less activity in the market for mess pork, the demand being only moderate, but holders were generally firm in their views, and the few sales made were at full prices. About 200 bbls. mess, in lots, were sold at $20, and 500 bbls. mess for March delivery were sold at $25, which price was asked for lots for January and February delivery. Dressed hogs were moderately active at 8½c. a 9¾c. for heavy to medium city, and 7¾c. a 7¾c. for Western; a few of the latter were sold at 7¾c. Live hogs were quoted at 7c. a 7¼c. Light arrivals of 1,300 head. Cut meats were more active for pickled hams, but quiet for all other kinds. There was no particular change to note in prices. The sales were 400 tierces Western pickled hams at 11¾c. a 12¾c., chiefly at the latter price. Pickled shoulders were quoted at 8¾c.; do. hams, 11¾c. a 12½c.; smoked hams, 14c. a 15½c. a 17c. For bacon there was an improved demand at about yesterday's prices. There were disposed of 1,500 boxes, at 10½c. a 10¾c. for Western long clear (almost all at 10¾c.), 11c. for city long do., 11¾c. for city short clear and 10¾c. for short rib. Included in the sales were about 1,000 boxes long clear at the prices quoted. The market for lard was less active and rather easier. Prime, however, was generally held with firmness at 12¾c., which price was ½c. above the views of buyers. The sales were 375 tierces at 11¾c. to 12¾c. for common to kettle Western, and 11¾c. a 11¾c. for steam and kettle city. For future delivery the market was quiet and heavy; 550 tierces, for February delivery, were sold at 12¾c.; March was quoted at 12¾c. Beef in tierces was in moderate demand at quite steady prices; about 250 tierces were sold within the range of $10 50 a $12 for prime and India mess. Beef in bbls. was steady, with small sales within the range of $10 50 a $13 for plain mess and $15 a $17 for extra do. Beef hams were quoted at $29 a $31; sales 100 bbls. at $29 75. The market for butter was quiet, though the demand was more active than during the previous part of the week. Buyers were indisposed to operate beyond their immediate wants, but were obliged to pay full prices, especially for the fine grades, the offerings of which were only moderate. The common and medium qualities were in good supply, prime and extra State, half tubs, quoted at 40c. a 45c.; fair to prime do., firkins, 35c. a 38c., and common to prime Western, 28c. a 30c. Cheese was unchanged. The demand was very light and chiefly for small quantities to supply the present wants of the home trade, and prices were nominal. The stock is quite large. Fair to extra State factory was generally quoted at 12c. a 15½c., and do. State dairies, 11½c. a 16c.

PETROLEUM.—There was a better demand for crude in bulk, and a good business was consummated at full previous prices. There were sold 4,500 bbls., on the spot and for the balance of this month, part if not all at 15c., the market closing with some holders demanding a higher price. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 16c. a 17½c.; we heard of no sales. Naphtha was in moderate demand, and sales were made of 3,400 bbls.; the market was firm at 9½c. Residuum was in demand, but we heard of no sales; the supply was small. The market for refined oil was very quiet. There was some demand, but the amount of business transacted was small, sales still being restricted by the firmness of sellers, who refused to sell cargoes below 24c. About 1,600 bbls. brought 24c., and 2,000 cases were sold on private terms. Jobbing lots were moderately dealt in at 26c. a 27c.—the latter price for prime white. The market in Philadelphia was more active and firmer, and higher prices were obtained in some cases. There were sold 3,500 bbls., for quick delivery, at or about 25½c. a 25¾c.; 1,000 bbls., for March, at 24c.; 2,500 do., for April, at 24½c.; 2,500 do., for May, at 25c.; and 1,000 do., for July, at 24c.; 1,000 do., February, at 23½c., and 500 do. for 60 days, on private terms. We quote:—January, first half, 25½c.; do. last half, 25¾c.

RICE.—The demand for Carolina was more active and prices were firm. There were sold 150 tierces within the range of 5¾c. a 7¼c. for common to prime.

SALTPETRE.—Crude was dull at 3c., gold; we heard of no sales.

SUGAR.—There was an improved demand for raw, refiners being the principal operators, and prices were quite steady at yesterday's quotations. The offerings were moderate. Sales 1,600 hhds., at from 9¾c. to 11¾c. for Cuba and Demerara, and 500 boxes at 10¾c. For refined a moderate demand prevailed, at 16¾c. for hard, 15¾c. a 15¾c. for soft white and 15c. for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9c. a 9¼c.; fair refining, 9¼c. a 9¾c.; good refining, 9¾c.; fair to good grocery, 10c. a 10¼c.; prime grocery, 10¾c. a 10¾c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9¾c. a 11c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8¾c. a 9¾c.; melado, 9¼c. a 9¾c. Havana—Boxes Dutch

WASHINGTON.

The St. Domingo Business in the House.

AN UNFAVORABLE PROSPECT.

Minister Fabens' View of the Proposed Commission.

THE PARAGUAYAN IMBROGLIO.

The Conduct of Admirals Godon and Davis to be Investigated by a Naval Court of Inquiry.

The Death Blow to General Amnesty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1871.

The Doom of General Amnesty.

Those interested in a general amnesty bill have, after a thorough canvass of both houses, come to the conclusion that nothing of the kind is possible at this session. The character of the President's reply to the resolution of Governor Morton, inquiring about the condition of affairs in North Carolina and other States, which will be sent to the Senate on Monday, is such that it would have defeated amnesty even had it been well under way. The President's friends are decided on the subject. Ben Butler, who claims to run Grant, has made amnesty his special hobby, while Morton, who is known to be on very intimate terms with the President, regards it as one of the greatest political heresies of the day. Grant himself is not in favor of amnesty, as was proven, in his opposition to the Missouri-Brown-Schurz movement; but he may have been converted during the recent visit of Greeley here.

The St. Domingo Resolution—Its Prospects in the House.

The St. Domingo business encountered another failure to day in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Senator Sumner begins to feel that, after all, he did not deliver his famous philippic on that subject in vain. There was a meeting appointed for ten o'clock to-day; but at that hour very few of the members of the committee had put in an appearance. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, is not in town, and Judd, who was in New York yesterday, did not reach the Capitol, until after eleven o'clock this morning. It was found impossible to do anything yesterday, in the absence of these gentlemen, for the other members of the committee were unevenly divided and the attempt to report Morton's resolution as a substitute failed. The same condition of affairs existed to-day, and so another adjournment was had until Monday. Banks' resolution, which provides for the appointment of a commission of five to negotiate a new treaty, cannot, it is said, get more than three votes in the committee. According to all accounts there is not the slightest chance of its being reported to the House. The friends of the administration do not want the Banks resolution passed. They will, therefore, labor to have the Morton resolution reported as a substitute. Whether they succeed in this or not, an attempt will be made on Monday, after the morning hour, to take the Morton resolution from the table and pass it under a suspension of the rules. This will test the relative strength of its friends and its foes. From a partial canvass of the republican members of the House made to-day, it appears that there are more on that side prepared to vote against St. Domingo than was at first supposed. There will hardly be enough, however, even with the democrats, to prevent a two-thirds vote in favor of the Morton resolution. The reports about the appointment of a commission before final action on the pending proposition are authoritatively denied. If it be passed next week in concurrent form the name of the commissioners will be immediately announced, and the vessel now in waiting will convey them to St. Domingo. It is thought that they can obtain all the information desired in a few weeks and return to Washington in time for Congress to take action on the subject before the adjournment of the present session.

Minister Fabens' View of the St. Domingo Business.

Mr. Joseph W. Fabens, who styles himself Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican republic, arrived here yesterday and sought an early opportunity of visiting the Executive Mansion. The particular purpose of his trip to Washington has not transpired, although it has of course some reference to the St. Domingo business. He says he intends to remain here until Congress disposes of the resolution to send a commission to the island. Mr. Fabens is one of the three confederates—Baez, Cazneau and Fabens—whom Mr. Sumner in his speech characterized as political jockeys, who had conspired to sell their country. Concerning the commission he thinks that the interests of the colored people in Dominica would be properly represented by Frederick Douglass, and that one member of the commission should be a scientific gentleman, who could give an intelligent report of the geology and topography of the country. In order to facilitate its labors he says the commission might be landed at Puerto Plata, on the north side, where they could find good horses and then cross the island in a southeasterly direction, passing through the towns along the route and stopping at some of the principal places. He considers it unnecessary for them to go to Samana, inasmuch as detailed information about that locality is already in possession of the government; but that after reaching La Vega, which is some fifty miles from Puerto Plata, in a southerly direction, they might continue their journey direct to St. Domingo city, where the steamer could be in readiness to convey them to Azua, one of the principal cities, situate sixty miles west of St. Domingo city, and where the labors of the commission might be brought to a close. He believes that the commissioners would be able to complete their duties in from fifteen to twenty days, and, with a fast sailing vessel, reach Norfolk on their return by the 15th of February, provided they left New York by the 15th inst. He remarked that the United States has until the 1st of July next to ratify a treaty, and if it is not ratified by that time the North German Confederation will probably negotiate for the purchase of St. Domingo, if for no other reason, to keep the trade which that country now has with the republic, and sustain the German element engaged in the tobacco business on the island, which, of course, would be lost to them by annexation to the United States. Mr. Fabens is in receipt of letters from St. Domingo, dated December 16, forwarded via Havana, which represent the country in a prosperous condition and the people enjoying perfect tranquillity.

Spain Not Opposed to the Annexation of St. Domingo.

A report has been circulating that the Spanish Minister is actually engaged, through his agents and emissaries, in opposing the annexation of St. Domingo. There is no foundation whatever for the report. It is known that the Minister takes no part whatever in the controversy.

The Paraguayan Discussion—Admirals Godon and Davis to be Brought before a Naval Court of Inquiry.

After a useless spread-eagle discussion of two days the House to-day passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to convene a court of inquiry for the trial of Admirals Davis and Godon for the part they played in the Washburn-Lopez-Paraguay affair. After doing this the House turned around and passed the resolutions of censure attached to the majority report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This was after the style of certain juries in the Western country, who hang men first and try them afterwards. During the discussion there has been a good deal of buncombe about the flag, the honor of the government, and other well known catch phrases. When it is remembered that all the trouble with Paraguay took place over a year ago, that Lopez is dead, that Minister Charles D. Washburn is making money out of his book of startling adventures in Paraguay, and that the martyr Bliss has been repaid for all his trouble by being appointed Secretary of the American Legation at Mexico, it is no wonder that many members regard the whole debate as extremely ludicrous. Several members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who had investigated this case last session, had prepared elaborate speeches, and they could not afford to let them spoil. If Lopez was not punished at the time, as he should have been if he was guilty of one-half that has been charged upon him in the debate, he has paid for it all within the last two days in the fearful denunciations of the irate and patriotic Congressmen. What will be done with Admirals Davis and Godon is not known, but it was well understood that when the investigation of the Foreign Affairs Committee was in progress the officials of the Navy Department sustained these officers. It is not likely that any naval court of inquiry will do more than the House of Representatives has already done—namely, censure them. It is extremely doubtful if the court will do this much, for the influence of the Washburn family will hardly have as much weight with a naval court as it had with the Foreign Affairs Committee and the House. To vindicate Washburn from the serious charges made against him while he was acting as United States Minister at Paraguay it was necessary that somebody should be punished. Lopez is gone, and as Admirals Davis and Godon are the only scapegoats left they will have to suffer.

Settlement of Cuban Claims.

It is officially known that negotiations are in progress for the appointment of a joint commission by the United States and Spain for the settlement of claims arising out of the Cuban matters.

Quarantine at Gibraltar.

The Secretary of State to-day notified the Secretary of the Treasury that the United States Consul at Gibraltar, under date of December 6, 1870, informs the State Department that the Board of Health of the port of Gibraltar have decided that arrivals from New York with clean bills of health shall in future be admitted to free *pratique*.

The Proposed Five Per Cent Bonds.

The Ways and Means Committee will take action early next week on the Senate bill to increase the proposed five per cent bonds from two hundred to three hundred millions. This bill was taken from the Speaker's table yesterday and referred to the committee, and the Secretary of the Treasury has intimated that he would like to have the matter disposed of as soon as possible in order that he may go on with the preparation of the plates for printing the bonds.

Another Army Claim.

A case will be argued before the Court of Claims in a few days involving the liability of the government to pay mileage to the officers of the army who resigned the service from the point at which they were mustered out to the place where they entered the service. It is contended that the government is bound to compensate all officers who voluntarily left the army and were under expense in returning to their homes or to the place where they entered the army. This case more immediately concerns the officers of the volunteer army who served during the late war, although, should the Court of Claims admit the claim, it will extend to all claims of this description extending back as far as 1818.

Clerks Appointed in the New York Custom House.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day confirmed the appointment of Francis Vinton, Jr., William A. Prentiss, Jr., Edward C. Graves, C. B. Fowler, S. R. Leggett, Charles S. Joslyn, Andrew Gregory, Jr., R. J. Morgan, J. B. Wilbur, James McKenna and A. H. Phillips, as clerks and Thomas B. Done and Asa Willey, inspectors of customs, in the New York Custom House.

Presidential Festivities.

The first annual reception of the Illinois State Representation Association took place to-night at Masonic Temple. At half-past eight o'clock President Grant, accompanied by Postmaster General Creswell, General Capron and the Illinois Congressional delegation, were received, the address of welcome being delivered by Thomas B. Bryan and the response by Hon. N. B. Judd. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen from other States. The dancing continued until a late hour.

Redemption of Three Per Cent Certificates.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Assistant Treasurer, at New York, to redeem an additional $1,650,050 of three per cent certificates, as follows:—$5,000 each of all outstanding certificates between the numbers 500 and 510 inclusive, and $10,000 each of all outstanding certificates between 360 and 500 inclusive. The interest on the same is to cease on February 28, at which time they will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any National bank. This will make in all $5,650,000 called in.

Balances in the Treasury.

The coin in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was $100,259,000, including $27,050,000 in coin certificates. The currency balance was $23,929,000.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

Mass Meeting of Catholics in Boston to Express Sympathy with Pope Pius—Two Hundred Million Catholics Offering Him the Homage of Their Hearts and the Strength of Their Hands.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6, 1871.

The Catholics of Boston assembled in the Music Hall in large force this evening to express their sympathy with Pope Pius the Ninth in his deprivation of temporal power. Not one-half who sought admission could be accommodated with standing room. Patrick Donohue presided.

The Right Rev. JOHN J. WILLIAMS, Bishop of Boston, briefly addressed the meeting, explaining why the Catholics should protest against Italian usurpation. He claimed that Rome was given to the Pope to govern for the rest of the world, that the poor and weak churches might be assisted from a central point. The emperors from the time of Constantine contributed to the general fund; that emperor retiring from the Holy City lent the Pope as Governor. The successors of St. Peter were established as temporal sovereigns, with the aid of France, at the time of the invasion of the Lombards. More than one thousand years ago, as the head of the Church of the world. Hence Rome was the capital of the world, and the Church had a right to [illegible] against its discontinuance as such.

A formal protest, drawn up by the leading Catholics and published in the daily papers, denouncing the dishonorable means, including the violence, fraud, terror and murder, that were used by the Piedmontese government in dethroning the Pope during the disordered state of Europe, was read by Hugh O'Brien and unanimously adopted.

Remarks were made by JOHN S. C. CROWLEY, who called for the opinion of the entire Church on the Sardinian usurpation of the temporal authority granted by the Christian world to the supreme Pontiffs for the maintenance of their religion. Italy and the inhabitants of the Pontifical States, he claimed, had no more right to decide the status of the Pope's dominion than the residents of the District of Columbia to settle theirs against the edict of the United States government.

Mr. F. A. COLLINS said the question was not whether 20,000,000 of Italians should have a capital, so much as it was whether 200,000,000 of Christians should have a common seat of authority. Rome had occupied but two positions since its foundation—as the capital of the empire and as the Mecca of the civilized world. It did not belong to the Romans or to the Italians, and the Pope was justified in not abandoning it and the Church property to robbers. The occupation must cease, for 200,000,000 of Catholics will render their acknowledged head the homage of their hearts and the strength of their hands.

CHARLES I. DONNELLY drew a contrast between the modes pursued by Daniel O'Connell, the civil reformer in Ireland, and Garibaldi, the reputed liberal in Italy, denouncing the latter as a believer in brute force against the sentiment of an age of civilization.

THOMAS J. GARGAN expounded on the right of the Pope to temporal dominion, and asked what European potentate could claim so long a succession. On the question of education, he could prove by statistics that Rome would show more pupils in her schools in proportion to the population than Boston, and more students in her seminaries than were educated in similar institutions in the United States. He claimed that the unification of Italy would not stand the test of argument. The Pope was to-day in precisely the position that Napoleon was in at Williamsburg.

The Rev. JAMES A. BERDY successfully alluded to Victor Emmanuel's declaration that he occupied Rome to assure the personal safety of the Pope, and to the *plebiscitum* granted subsequently, which drew out the frightened enumerated 7,000 property holders.

The arguments of the speaker, which were forcibly put, were heartily acquiesced in by the assemblage, which was orderly in the extreme for so large a gathering.

Protest of the Cleveland Catholics Against Papal Spoliation.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1871.

A call [illegible] of the Catholics took place here to-day to protest against Victor Emmanuel's action regarding the Pope. The procession, which was a long one, after marching through some of the principal streets, halted at the cathedral, where addresses were made in English by a number of prominent priests, and resolutions against the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel were adopted.

The German Catholics assembled at the Temperance Hall, in the rear of the cathedral, where appropriate addresses were made and similar resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE WESTERN WHISKEY RING COME TO GRIEF.

Attempt of the Illinois Whiskey Ring to Remove Faithful Officers—The Orville Grant Letter Explained—The President's Brother Apologizes to Supervisor Bloomfield.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1871.

The *Republican* this morning has an account of an interview with Orville Grant concerning the charges against Supervisor Bloomfield and Collector Jussen, preferred in a private letter telegraphed from Washington to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. While acknowledging that he wrote a similar letter long ago, he expresses regret at its publicity and the injury done to those officers, whom he now exonerates. He says:—

> When that letter was written I was misinformed and prejudiced against both gentlemen. I have since found that I did not rightly understand the matter at all, and I wrote, not long since, a letter to the President expressing my regret for having unintentionally prejudiced him against honorable men and good officers. I also, in that last letter, recommended that Bloomfield and Jussen be retained in office.

Mr. Grant very frankly apologizes to Mr. Bloomfield and Mr. Jussen, which is regarded here by republicans as highly honorable, and who are also gratified that the President's retention of these men in office is so well explained. In reply to a suggestion by the reporter that the President would be much annoyed by the publication of the letter, Mr. Grant said, "Yes, of course; he will that; it will annoy him more than my own personal feelings in the matter. My near relation to the President has always, up to this time, kept me out of ever meddling with political matters. As I said before, I am a plain business man and know nothing about politics. The President has enough to worry him without having me dragged into public notice. I am very sorry for the thing."

Two parties of hunters in Macoupin county, Ill., on Friday bagged 100 rabbits, 292 quails and five chickens.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Friday, Jan. 6—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Temperature.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.46	41	—	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.96	40	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.11	18	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.05	52	N.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.33	42	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Chicago	30.36	26	W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.32	21	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.25	24	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.28	19	N.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Key West	30.10	76	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City	30.11	59	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.34	11	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.03	47	—	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.20	29	—	Calm.	Clear.
New York	29.98	31	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	30.11	26	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.02	19	N. W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.07	38	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.17	18	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.16	51	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.20	32	—	Calm.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.23	1	N.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	30.25	20	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.07	31	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Wilmington, N C	30.10	45	—	Calm.	Fair.
Norfolk, Va	30.09	38	N. E.	—	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 25	Moon rises...eve	5 41
Sun sets	4 49	High water.morn	8 42

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Brussels	Jan 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Helvetia	Jan 7	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Limerick	Jan 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wisconsin	Jan 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Australia	Jan 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	Jan 23	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 6, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Mary, Livingston, Mobile—E D Morhut & Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Smith, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Bark Isabella Margaret, Todd, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders—G F Butler.
Bark Amelia, Bonnet, Constantinople—Fabbri & Chauncey.
Bark Stag (Br), Wilson, Gallipoli and Catania—J F Whitney & Co.
Bark Panola, Nickerson, New Orleans—R H Drummond & Co.
Bark Rio de la Plata (Br), Lauder, Charleston—S Thompson's Nephew & Co.
Brig Knud (Dan), Nielsen, Buenos Ayres—Chas Lulling & Co.
Brig George Downs, Lanfare, Demerara—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Brig Virginia, Johnston, St Pierre, Mart—Wardell & Co.
Brig Monte Christo, Enos, St Pierre, Mart—H A Venible & Sons.
Brig Mary E Leighton, Leighton, Havana—Jas E Ward & Co.
Brig Victoriano (Sp), Menderzona, Cienfuegos—Rubira & Co.
Schr H S Brooks, Adams, Musquash Inlet—Overton & Hawkins.
Schr Annie May, Baker, Philadelphia—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Jenkin, Kane, Boston—J B Hartland.
Schr S S Smith, Snow, Wareham—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr B F Bradley, Coleman, New Haven—H Briggs & Co.
Schr Albert Jameson, Candage, New Haven—J B Hartland.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Algeria (Br), Le Messurier, Liverpool Dec 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and 154 passengers, to G G Francklyn. Dec 31, lat 45 58, lon 41 58, passed a North German steamship, bound east; Jan 3, 1:15 P.M. 245 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a French steamship, do; 6, 1 A.M. 100 miles of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with a Guard steamship, do. From Dec 27 to Jan 4 had constant W and NW gales, with heavy head sea.

Steamship Helvetia (Br), Grigg, Liverpool Dec 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse and 192 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Had strong westerly weather throughout. Dec 22, lat 52 22, lon 22 30, passed a quantity of wreck stuff; Jan 5, lat 40 40, lon 71, passed a Guion steamship, bound east.

Steamship City of Limerick (Br), Phillips, Liverpool Dec 17, via Halifax NS Jan 2, with merchandise and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan 1 passed H M ship Himalaya bound east; 3, 197 miles east of Sandy Hook passed steamship Colorado hence for Liverpool; 6, 112 miles east of Sandy Hook a company's steamer bound east; same date, steamship Perthia hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Calabria (Br), McMickan, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston, with mdse to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Jan 3, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had pleasant weather.

Steamship Mercedita, Leonard, Charleston Jan 5, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Dr Barth (NG), Buckwaldt, Hamburg 44 days, with mdse and 366 passengers, to Fitzen, Edye & Co. Came the Southern passage and had moderate weather up to Bermuda; from thence, 10 days, with heavy westerly gales; had 4 deaths on the passage. 1 adult and 3 children.

Ship Century (of Boston), Freeman, Hamburg, Nov 24, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co—vessel to Sailer & Livermore. Encountered light variable winds up to Nov 30, when passed Straits of Dover, with strong easterly winds, which carried us by the Western Islands; sighted Corvo and Flores Dec 7; thence until passing Bermuda, on the 28th ult, experienced moderate northerly and easterly breezes, since which date has had alternate westerly gales and calms.

Ship Templar (of Boston), Fessenden, San Francisco, Sept 1, with mdse, to Sutton & Co. Passed Cape Horn Nov 7, with moderate winds, and crossed the Equator Dec 9, in lon 32 30; since passing the Line 20 N, have had heavy SW and NW gales, with a very high sea; Dec 8, lat 19 N, lon 33 W, passed schr Advance (Br), steering SW; 23d, lat 32 20, lon 71 25, spoke schr Annie Harper, hence for Brazilian City.

Bark Ceres (Dan), Thuroe, Amoy Aug 8, with tea to Funch & Jevons—vessel to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov 12, St Helena Nov 28, and crossed the Equator Dec 5 in lon 27 W; had variable weather.

Bark Teal (NG), Radsick, Liverpool 35 days, with coal, to Wright, Tetley & Southmayd. Came the southern passage; had 20 calms; very light winds and calms up to the last 24 days; then strong westerly gales.

Bark Goethe (NG), Koch, Queenstown 30 days, in ballast, to Chas Lulling & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Alegria (Br), Iquique, Oct 14, with nitrate of soda, to Peabody, Wilde & Co. passed Cape Horn Nov 6; crossed the equator Dec 2, in lon 32 25 W; had heavy northerly and westerly gales off Cape Horn, and saw several large icebergs Dec 29; had a terrific gale which lasted two days, in which shifted cargo, store bulwarks and received other slight damage. No date, &c., exchanged signals with ship Carrier Dove, from Callao for ——. Dec 26, lat 19 36 N, lon 56 37, brig Raven, from Malaga for New York. The Alegria is anchored at the Southwest Spit for orders.

Bark Annie Ada (Br), Keone, Iquique Aug 10, via Valparaiso Oct 14, with nitrate of soda, to Boyd & Bracken. Passed Cape Horn Nov 11; crossed the Equator Dec 8 in lon 35 W; had fine weather.

Bark St Devereux (Br), Brown, Rio Janeiro 15 days via Hampton Roads Jan 4, with coffee, to R L Scarres—vessel to Geo F Bailey. Crossed the Equator Nov 24 in lon 28 W; had very light trades to lat 30 N; since strong NW gales; carrying mizzentopmast and stove bulwarks; was 17 days south of Bermuda.

Brig Ida (Dan), Johansen, Rio Janeiro, 46 days, with coffee, to L E Amsinck & Co—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Brockman. Crossed the Equator Dec 7, in lon 27 W; had heavy weather on the coast; Dec 29 had a hurricane from WSW to SW., which lasted 12 hours; received some slight damage.

Brig Ella (Br), Fool, Rio Grande 35 days, with hides and wool, to Orthwein & Co. Crossed the Equator Dec 5 in lon 27 20 W; had fine weather to lat 28 N; since strong W and NW gales; Dec 28 had a hurricane from WSW, which lasted 3 hours.

Brig Dirigo (of Bartlett'on), Rumbull, Cardenas 10 days, with sugar, &c. to F Talbott & Co. Jan 5, lat 27 30, lon 74, saw part of a vessel's house, and among her a short time in the [illegible]

Brig Annie Seymour (Br), Cowen, Bermuda, 14 days, with logwood, &c, to Jones & Lough. Been 9 days N of Hatteras with heavy NW gales. Brig Emma (of Boston), was towed into Bermuda Dec 22, with loss of sails and leaking.

Schr Hattie Haskell, Young, Fort Antonio, Ja, 15 days, with fruit, to order. Had strong N and NW gales the entire passage.

Schr T S McLellan (of Brunswick), Farr, Ponce, PR, 15 days, with oranges, to J & T Pearsall—vessel to H W Loud & Co. Had heavy weather; been 8 days north of Hatteras.

Schr S L Burns (of Pembroke), Crosby, Fajardo, PR, 13 days, with sugar and molasses, to J G Quintavia & Co. Vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy weather. Dec 23, in a severe gale from SW, lost deck load, consisting of 65 hhds of molasses, and split sails.

Schr Willie Dill, Howland, Georgetown, DC, 6 days, with naval stores, to Thomas & Holmes.

Sch W F Cullen, Richardson, Chincoteague.

Sch Hattie Jane, Strout, Chincoteague.

Sch Garret F Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

Sch Breeze, Somers, Virginia.

Schr Minnie Still, Jennings, Virginia.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Sabina (Br), Venero, Sydney, CB, for New York, 20 days, with coal to C H Swaim & Son—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had heavy W and NW gales throughout; lost jib and split other sails and carried away headgear.

Brig Nazarene (Br), Carr, Windsor, NS, for New York, 29 days, with plaster, to Purcell, Chapman & Co—vessel to D R DeWolf & Co. Will discharge cargo at Port Morris.

Brig Daphne (of Thomaston), Fountain, Providence for New York, in ballast, to J W Elwell & Co.

Schr John F Chandler (Br), Pettis, Windsor, NS, for New York, 8 days, with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co—vessel to D R De Wolf & Co.

Schr Kedron (Br), Pettis, Windsor, NS, for New York, with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr New Zealand, Lowe, Bangor for New York, with lumber to C & A J Peters.

Schr Belle Growell (new, three-master, 629 tons), Crowell, Bangor for Newark, 10 days, with lumber to W H & E W McClave—vessel to master.

Schr Fred Gray, Leighton, Bangor for Newark, 30 days, with lumber to Ripley & Sons.

Schr Eagle, Seavey, Bangor for Baltimore.

Schr Hiram Tucker, Curtis, Deansville for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr Alice C Fox, Adams, Portland for New York, with heading to H H Burke.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, Portland for New York, with heading to R A Robinson.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, Portland for Baltimore.

Schr Annie E McKown, Barton, Rockland for New York.

Schr Delsmee, Crockett, Rockland for New York.

Schr Wm Rice, Pressey, Rockland for New York.

Schr Benj Reed, Gregory, Rockland for New York.

Schr Rebecca Pennington, Gregory, Rockland for Richmond, Va.

Schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, Rockport for Wilmington, NC.

Schr Active, Coombs, Portsmouth for Baltimore.

Schr Joseph M Fitzpatrick, Smith, Portsmouth for Baltimore.

Schr Mary Ellis, Thomas, Salem for New York.

Schr Pyrola, Sparrow, Salem for Virginia.

Schr Mary J Adams, Gilchrist, Boston for New York.

Schr R B Higgins, Paine, Boston for Virginia.

Schr Alice, Bernard, Boston for Virginia.

Schr Crown Point, Nickerson, Boston for Virginia.

Schr H W Pierce, Pierce, Boston for Virginia.

Schr Alice P Higgins, Higgins, Boston for Tangier.

Schr Nil Desperandum, Rich, Boston for Tangier.

Schr Whitney Long, Hayes, Boston for Savannah.

Schr R Nickerson, Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Nadab, Cheany, Boston for Newcastle, Del.

Schr Rowena Arabel, Newcomb, Provincetown for New York.

Schr Frank M Freeman, Rich, Provincetown for Virginia.

Schr G W Lewis, Rich, Provincetown for Baltimore.

Schr Chas E Jackson, Collins, Lynn for Philadelphia.

Scar Lucy Jones, Mundy, Cape Ann for New York.

Schr Lizzie W Hanum, Rich, Annisquam for Philadelphia.

Schr E A Bartle, Smith, Providence for New York.

Schr A D Scull, Somers, Providence for New York.

Schr Ocean Star, Woodman, Providence for New York.

Schr Expedite, Baker, Providence for New York.

Schr Hazelton, Cummings, Providence for Baltimore.

Schr George E Prescott, Buckminster, Norwich for Staten Island, to winter.

Schr Thomas E Cahill, Hallock, New London for New York.

Schr Antecedent, Pendleton, Stonington for New York.

Schr Margaret Mabee, Gordon, New Haven for New York.

Schr Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, Southport for New York.

Schr Jas S Watson, Odell, Pigeon Cove for New York.

At anchor off Throgg's Neck:—

Brig G W Morris, Morris, St John's, NF

At anchor in Flushing Bay:—

Schr Watchman, Atkins, Provincetown for New York.

Schr F F Randolph, Steelman, Somerset for New York.

Schr Kate Kalhahan, Avery, Stonington for New York.

At anchor off North Brother:—

Schr H W Hatfield (Br), Hatfield, Ship Harbor, NS, for New York, 30 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co—vessel to Crandall, Bertaux & Co. Had very stormy weather all a whole passage; lost part of deckload of lath and broke main boom.

BOUND EAST.

Bark Samuel L Spring, ——, New York for Portland.

Brig Thomas Turull, Thomson, Demarara via New York for New Haven.

Schr B F Brady, Halmon, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr Wm Davis, Hutchins, Elizabethport for Norwalk.

Schr Two Brothers, Hemmingway, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Gen Grant, Mingey, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Atalanta, Davidson, New York for Cornwallis.

Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, New York for Stamford.

Schr Mary A Rice, Rice, New York for Fall River.

Schr Marietta Hand, Burtis, New York for Orient.

BELOW.

Bark Carlton (Br), Durkee, from Salcids Nov 24 (by pilot boat J D Jones, No 15).

SAILED.

Bark James Welsh, for Barbados.

Vessels anchored at Quarantine, outward bound:—Ships Goratio Harris, for San Francisco; Industry, for Antwerp; Elsinore, for do; bark Crelone, for Marseilles.

At the Southwest Spit:—Brigs T H Haviland, for Barbados; Magdala, for St Johns, PR.

Wind at sunset WSW.

Shipping Notes.

The Troy steamboat Connecticut reached Tivoli last Wednesday evening and began unloading her freight, to be sent by rail to its destination. She had been over a fortnight in making this part of her last winter trip up the Hudson, and will probably remain where she now lies until spring.

During the year 1870 there were piloted into and out of the port of New York by the New York pilots—133 in number—5,248 vessels. During the same period but four complaints for accidents or mismanagement were made to the Pilot Commissioners. Of the pilots complained of two were suspended, one forfeited his pilotage fees, and the other case was satisfactorily settled.

The number and character of the marine losses for the year just closed, involving the enormous sum, in round numbers, of $20,000,000, and the fact that the shipbuilders of this country are building but few steagoing vessels, have caused the renewal of the old cry from prominent and interested persons that "our ocean marine is slowly but surely dwindling away." There is no denying this, and since the cloud of civil war, which was mainly instrumental in dealing the deathblow to the nation's commerce, has passed, we have been retrograding, and the problem of the better method to recover our lost ground seems as far from solution as ever. Many efforts, or shadows of such, have been made by national legislation to this end, but we still go backwards, and the carrying trade of the New World and most of the Old is passing out of the hands of deserving Americans into those of the enterprising merchants and courageous mariners of Western and Northern Europe, where it will probably remain, unless under some bright star the heads of our government should vigorously commence such well-directed efforts that the neglected merchants of the United States might be placed in a position to win it back by inaugurating a successful competition. Give them a chance and they will take advantage of it. Show them the way to place vessels on lines hence from our principal seaports to those in distant countries, and it will be done. There is plenty of business and the trade is going on, not, however, to the advantage of our countrymen, but to that of foreigners, who take good care to pocket all the earnings and go their way rejoicing. In discussing this all important question the *Shipping List* of a late date says:—

> The issue is plainly before us. We must either sink to the level of a fifth rate maritime Power and be content to see our commerce indefinitely monopolized by the bottoms of other nations, or, on the other hand, we must wake up from our passive condition and take some earnest steps to build up our commercial marine. To be sure this cannot be done without the aid of the federal government; but this aid must be secured upon just principles of political economy; for if there is any single interest in this country which is entitled to special encouragement and protection, or, at least, exemption from onerous taxation, at this crisis, it is that of ship owners and builders. There may be some minor questions involved in this general proposition upon which opinions may differ, such as the policy of building or buying ships abroad and the admission of foreign bottoms, owned here, to the privileges of American registration. But all these are secondary to the one grand object of reclaiming our front rank position as a maritime nation, and without which our material prosperity can never be established upon a proper basis.

There is a bill now before Congress relating to marine insurance, which is exercising to a considerable extent those interested in its provisions. The bill provides, in effect, that the masters and mates of all seagoing and coasting vessels in the merchant marine shall be navigators; and that it shall be a misdemeanor, under a penalty of $500, for any insurance company to effect an insurance on any vessel or cargo, or part thereof, unless the master and mates of said vessels shall have passed, severally, an examination by the marine surveyors and inspectors of a Board of Underwriters and obtained the official certificate attesting such qualifications, with the corporate seal of said Board affixed. The opponents of the measure, in promulgating their grievances, hold that it has been originated in a total misconception of the subject of which it treats, and that, should it become a law, it would have the effect of placing onerous and unnecessary restrictions upon the insurance companies of the country in the matter of their doing business as they see fit. In proof of this they reiterate a well known fact—that in every seaport of any importance in the United States there is an Examining Board, composed of competent shipmasters, which requires that all applicants for certificates shall pass a creditable examination in navigation and practical seamanship before they can be rated as masters or mates. This practice has always been in vogue and the result of such examinations taken into consideration by the underwriters when a risk of insurance is applied for. Such precautions are indispensable, and to neglect them would be detrimental to their interests and unworthy the prudence of ordinary business men. Therefore, these gentlemen of the many insurance companies affect that the bill only provides for the adoption of such measures as they have observed for many years, and any legislative attempt to impose penalties for the issuing of policies upon any vessel which they themselves consider a good risk would be productive of much inconvenience, without affording the least additional protection to life or property at sea. This is the ruler of their opposition, and while they contend that no greater safety of life or property on the ocean can be secured by law than is now adopted by them for their own business safety, perhaps there are other points in the bill before Congress to which the above are only analogous, and which upon ventilation and explanation would materially alter the present aspect of the whole question.

A late issue of the London Shipping Gazette thus calls attention to a number of internal machines supposed to be adrift on the ocean:—

> There is something extremely disagreeable in the story that during the late experiments carried on with [illegible] in the Elbe some of these unpleasant machines broke loose and floated away into the ocean. The possibility of a yacht, steamer or peaceful trading ship coming in contact with one of them in a very uncomfortable idea, as we fear they would not respect neutral bottoms. It is earnestly to be hoped that if any of these torpedoes have wandered from their proper paths they will sink by their own weight without loss of time or become the prey of some sea monster, who will be not a little surprised at the effect produced by such a peculiar pill.

The packet ship William F Storer, of the old "Black Ball" line of New York and Liverpool packets, will sail from the foot of Beekman street, pier No 23, to-day, on her voyage to England. The William F Storer, which is commanded by Captain James Bryant, was burned, it will be remembered, on the 6th of June last, when the two upper decks and about [illegible] of planking on the port side were consumed by the fire. Since then she has been thoroughly overhauled and almost rebuilt at the shipyard of R & G Pollion, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn. She has been supplied with new spars, sails and tackle throughout; newly painted and fitted with all the modern improvements. Her tonnage is 1,628. Her full complement of passengers is about 800. The cargo consists of grain, flour, cotton, tobacco, about 800 cases of Yankee clocks, and miscellaneous articles of merchandise. This line, which is owned by C H Marshall & Co, has been in existence since 1816, and is the oldest packet ship line out of New York. Until the dawn of the era of steamships it was wont to carry the mails between the Old and the New World. Captain Bryant, the commander of the W F Storer, graduated from before